# Arlington



# Advocate.

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#### ARLINGTON, MASS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1879.

#### An Old Man's Valentine.

"Give me a valentine, Youth "-

And the old man's cheeks were aglow,

Though a staff was in his hand

"Give me a valentine—something nice

" One of the old-fashioned kind,

With dear little simple rhymes.

With a timid hope and a thought of tears.

"This one will suit her. I think.

Her eyes, as these blessoms, are blue,

Like this dove, she is tender and true.

Just such a valentine—smiles and fears—

" No need for laughing, young man!

But laugh when you're seventy years old,

Laugh if you've had, through fifty years strife,

That has been my style for fifty years.

White as these lillies her hair,

As I've sent her now for fifty years.

If the girl you love to-day

Is beloved of you seventy fold.

The wonderful joy of a faithful wife.

"Send her a valentine then,

God give you, young man, a wife like mine,

LOSS OR GAIN?

with his hands clasped over a gold-

headed cane, was seated in a summer-

house situated upon the grounds of a

hotel at a fashionable watering-place.

He was in a corner hidden by drooping

vines, and his face expressed deep and

apparently painful thought. The re-

frain of his sad musing was, "Only one

person in the whole world to love me,

On the other side of the summer-

house, divided from the side the old

gentleman cocupied by a rustic parti-

tion, two ladier, young and fair, rustled

in, and taking out some fancy work,

One was tall and dressel in a pretty

costume that was at ones youthful and

matronly; the other was petite, blonde,

and not more than eighteen. Mrs.

"Embroidery, Alice?" she said. "A

"Yes;" and the sweet voice faltered,

"Very. I want to talk about your

prospects, child. Your Aunt Mary tells

me you are making a splendid match."

"Did she? I think so, Blanche.

Hubert Bates, whose wealth is some-

thing enormous. You have only to

help him play his cards well and he will

probably te heir to a magnificent fortune.

But what ails you? You look as if I

"I think aunt Mary has been mis-

"Then he is not Mr. Bates' nephew?"

a comfortable and, I hope, a happy

"Did he never speak to you of his

"Not of a rich uncle. He had told

me of a lame uncle, his mother's broth-

er, who has been very kind to him,

given him his education and a start in

the world. He always talks of him with

"He suffers tortures from the effects

of a fall that has lamed him for life and

pain. Malcolm tells me with tears in

his eyes of his fear of losing this friend."

"I wonder if it is the same!" mur-

"Tell me, Blanche, some of the best

places to go for our furniture and car-

pets. It will be new work for me to buy

household goods, and Aunt Sophy is

"Oh, I will go with you. But I de-

clare, if I were you, I would wait and

see if your Aunt Mary is right. Your

fortune will never buy or furnish such

a house as a future millionaire should

"My fortune," said Alice Hunter,

with a ring in her clear voice, "will

furnish a house suitable for a bank clerk

with five hundred a year salary, which

is what my husband will have. If Mal-

colm has a rich uncle he is not the man

to live in expectation of money to come

to him over a grave. If his uncle Hu-

bert is, as you say, very rich, Malcolm

would hate money won by the death of

the nearest relative and dearest friend

he has. But I don't believe in the

not well enough to help me much.'

the deepest love and pity."

mured Mrs. Courtland.

while a burning blush crimsoned the

fair cheek. "Is it not pretty?"

Malcolm is so noble and good!"

was telling you a piece of news."

informed; that is all."

home?"

"Pity?"

handkerchief corner. For your trous-

settled down for a chat.

Courtland spoke first.

and I shall lose even that love now!"

And you'll send her, I know, a valentine!

As I'm sending my wife to-day;

Send her one every year,

For that is a true lover's way.

And two lovers in rosy bowers,

All sweet with the perfume of flowers;

And his hair was white as snow-

The girl I love is beyond a price.

of bridal finery, of furniture and stories of the young wife's content in her own

married life. But the old man leaning upon the cane was thinking: "Can it be true? Does Malcolm think so little of my money that will be his, that he has never even mentioned it to his promised wife? Can it be that I shall gain a

my nephew when Malcolm marries?" Loving his nephew so deeply, Hubert Bates had felt a keen pain at the news of his betrothal. He had never seen Alice Hunter, but he knew she had been brought up in a circle of fashion and was the orphan niece of one of society's gayest votaries, Mrs. Mary Haydon.

loving, tender neice, instead of losing

While he mused upon the conversation he had overheard, the silvery voices of his young neighbors still sounding beside him, there was a sudden crash. Something struck him upon the head, and he lost consciousness,

Cries from the summer house, from groups of people collected in the grounds brought a party of men speedily to the spot. The rotten posts supporting the roof upon one side had given way and the side and roof had fallen in. Mrs. Courtland and Miss Hunter were buried under the fallen timbers, the doorway being completely blockaded, but were uninjured. Not so the old gentleman, who had been An old gentleman, leaning forward their unsuspected listener. He was

taken out pallid and senseless.

Nobody knew him. He had come by the morning train, had taken breakfast, but no room, and asked the hour for the return train. A surgeon, summoned as peedily as possible, announced a broken arm and injury to the head, making a ikelihood of a long, tedious illness. There was some animated discussion. ome suggestions of hospital, a search

'It's none of my business." But when they had all deserted the injured man the surgeon, still busy oinding up his arm as he lay upon a house, felt a light touch on his hand and looked up.

"Can I help you?" Alice Hunter home. sked.

"No child, not now,"

"What will they de with him?" "I suppose he must go to a hospital?"

"But the ride—the journey?" "Will cause great additional suffer-

ng, perhaps result in death." "Doctor, will they keep him here if

"But your aunt tells me he is the he is paid for?" favorite nephew of the great merchant,

"Certainly; but there is not money enough ahout him to pay his board a

"I will pay it."

valuable assistant.

" Yon?"

"Yes; I will not let him die for want of money I have. He"—and her lips quivered-"he looks like my dear father who is dead."

"Hem, yes, Here comes the follow-"I never heard him speak of a rich ers to carry him to the station. I think uncle, and I am quite sure he has no I will have him taken to the house hope of inheriting money. He has a where I board. It will cost less, and be good salary, and my little fortune will furnish a small house; so we can make

Mrs. Courtland declared Alice was outraging the proprieties most dreadfully when the young girl went to the house and offered her services as nurse to the doctor; but Aunt Sophy silenced all comment by moving her belongings from the hotel to the quiet boardinghouse, and the doctor found he had a

Alice explained, in her quiet, low voice, that her father was ill for nine long months before he died and she was his nurse. This accounted for the often causes him weeks of agonizing noiseless woolen dresses, the velvetshod feet, the quick eye and ready hand, and when the sufferer recovered consciousness the gentle voice and tact that quieted him in paroxysms of pain and fever. Aunt Sophy was too much of an invalid herself to help; but she sat beside the bed while Alice moved to and fro, and performed all nursing du-

> The invalid had one long talk with the doctor, and then submitted to the gentle ministration of the two women, only insisting upon a man the doctor provided being with him at night and within call.

The season was over, and only these three remained of the summer boarders at the house, when, one cool October day, the sick man, now fast recovering, or poverty," was the answer: "but, sir, called Alice to him.

"I shall soon be well again," he said, regretfully.

"I shall miss my nurse."

you are recovering. We were afraid at us?"

"You mean I was in danger of dving. Why should that be painful? I am Malcolm, "why you wanted to wait it continues to be a big river more than

She made no answer, looking sorrowfully into his uplifted eyes.

tells me. Why did you make yourself who persuaded me to wait." responsible for a stranger?"

The fair face flushed, the soft eyes were dewy with feeling, as Alice said softly: "Because you are old and seemed to brighten his declining years by a poor and friendless. I was glad it was daughter's devotion and affection. in my power to aid you. Do not think it was at any great cost," she added, with a generous desire to lighten the burden of obligation. "I have some money lying idle."

"For the wedding-day, perhaps, Well, child, you might have poorer jewels to deck your bridal than an old being such as are written entirely by man's tears of gratitude and love. I am getting well and shall soon leave the Presidents, those of Washington and you. Will you give me a keepsake?"

The girl loosened a little locket from a chain round her throat, cut off one of to \$20. The most ever paid for a letter her golden curls and put it in the place of Washington was \$115, for one written of some hairs he took out, and laid the six days before his death, and supposed trinket in the old man's hand.

"With my love," she said, softly. "Ah, child!" he sighed, "an old man sick and feeble wins little love."

"Yet," she said earnestly, "you must and W. H. Harrison, \$2 to \$4; of Jas. believe that I have nursed you since you K. Polk, \$1.50 to \$3; of Thomas Jefferwere conscious with affection. My own son, \$1 to \$3; of J. Q. Adams, \$2 to father is gone, but if ever you want a \$3.50; of John Tyler, \$1 to \$2.50; of

Three days later the house was de and R. B. Haves, twenty-five cents to serted. Aunt Sophy and Alice returned fifty cents, and of Millard Filmore, to their home, and Alice cheerfully paid twenty five cents to thirty-five cents. out of her small patrimony for the board. Of the signers of the Declaration of In-

She little guessed how deep an im- graph is the most valuable, being worth pression her care and tenderness had from \$50 to \$100; then George Gwinmade upon the heart so long closed nett's, \$25 to \$50; Stephen Hopkins', against human affection, so distruthful \$20 to \$25; Lyman Hall's and John chrough the pockets of the unconscious of any advances from his fellow creating the discovery of a tures. It was a revelation to him, this them bringing good prices, with the mall sum of money, but no letters, active charity to an utter stranger. He exception of Robert Morris', which is apers or cards; and finally a desertion had gone to the hotel merely to see Mai- quoted at from fifteen cents to twenty of one and another, each going his or colm's choice and had purposely left all cents. Kosciusko's signature is worth her way, with the consoling reflection | clue to his identity behind him. He from \$5 to \$10; Edward Braddock's, had intended meeting Alice, if possi- from \$4.50 to \$10; Cornwallis', from \$3 ble, unknown and watching her unob- to \$6. Besides these, there are scores served; but accident had thrown them together in a way he little anticipated. bench brought from a ruined summer. The first use he made of his recovery was to write to his nephew, and Malcolm met him at the station when he returned

> Knowing nothing of the recent accident, the young man was shocked at the

change in his uncle's face. "You've been ill?" he cried.

" Very ill."

"Why did you not send for me?"

"I had even better nursing than yours, Malcolm. Don't ask me any questions now, but tell me about your marriage preparations.".

"Alice has gone home, and will remain until November. Then she comes to Mrs. Haydon's, and will buy her furniture."

"In November?"

" Yes,"

Late in November she came, her trunks full of Aunt Sophy's presents, and Aunt Mary gave her cordial greeting. A grand wedding was the display upon which the lady had set her heart, and Alice shrank a little at the comments upon the rich uncle and her own good fortune in the "first-rate match."

But just before the wedding day a little note was brought to Alice by a gorgeous footman, who was driven to her aunt's behind a private carriage. The note was from Malcolm, and begged her to come to him in the carriage.

Wondering, but obedient, Alice was peedily ready, and was driven to a handsome house, where the door was opened to usher her into a stylish drawing room, where a gentleman awaited her, and Malcolm advancing said: "My Uncle Hubert, Alice!"

Kindly blue eyes looked into her own withered hands were extended and a voice she knew well said: "We are old friends, Malcolm. Are we not, Alice?"

Then, before she could answer, the old man continued: "I have thought, Alice, that it was unkind to have my nephew wait for my death before sharing in my wealth. I have borne a curse of distrust in my heart for many years. thinking my money won me all the affection, save Malcolm's, that was offered me; but, though you were well content to wed the young clerk and put your own patrimony into his home, you must not refuse my heir, who has accepted from me an income that makes him independent, and this home."

"My love for Malcolm can bear riches our home needs you. You will come, will you not, to the children, who will try to make your life happy by loving "Yes," she answered, cheerily, "very care? Long before I knew you, Mal colm told me he hoped, when he had a

until after the wedding to take our house. You wanted to surprise me."

"I assure you I am as surprised as "And a burden upon you, the doctor you are, though it was Uncle Hubert

> So where the rich, lonely man had feared to lose the one love of his life, he gained another tenderer, sweeter love

> > The Value of Autographs.

Mr. Mason, the numismatist of Philadelphia, is also authority on the value of autographs. The letters which command the highest prices are those which are termed "autograph letters signed," the signer. Of the autograph letters of Lincoln lead, Washington's bringing from \$5 to \$25, and Lincoln's from \$4 to be his last. Letters of Zachary Taylor are worth from from \$5 to \$10; of John Adams, from \$3 to \$10; of James Malison, \$3 to \$5; of Andrew Jackson daughter's care or affections believe men Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan, will gladly come to you if possible." twenty-five bents to \$1; of U. S. Grant and expenses of her venerable patient. dependence Thomas Lynch, Jr.'s autoof other names in Mr. Mason's list, quoted at all sorts of figures.

#### The Happy Moment in a Boy's Life.

There is a time in the life of every boy when his spirits are buoyed on waves of unadulterated felicity, and that time is on a fine bracing morning when the circus comes to town and is giving its pageant.

In the country the boy who is compelled to go to school on this eventful day feels what he considers a punishment more keenly than does a forger his well merited five years in Sing Sing. As he sits and cons his hateful lessons he feels as mean as does the man who buys a dollar and a half new silk scarf by gaslight and discovers on the following morning that it is grassgreen.

His melancholy is not soothed by the soul-melting strains of "Lanigan's Ball " or " Grandfather's Clock." The happy boy is the one who can follow the highly colored wagons from street to street and marvel at their contents.

It is one of the happiest moments of his life. He drives his hands into his pockets, pushes his cap back on his head, and marches along as proudly as though he were Alexander wading up to his neck in human gore. His thoughts will never be known, but they are pretty respectable in regard to flight and general symmetry.

Then he goes to learn the occult mystery which surrounds the creation of s tent. His spirits are now the acme of human bliss, That afternoon he goes to the circus, and the junk-man gets three stove-lids and a copper-bottomed preserve kettle for twenty-five cents. - San Francisco Post.

#### The River Amazon.

Extensive, important, and profitable as our rivers are in respect to commerce and development of the country, they are wholly unequal to the rivers of South America, The Amazon alone urnishes a host of watery resources, and is fitly named the Mediteranean of that continent. Together with its tributaries, it is navigable by steamers, according to official reports, for 26,858 miles; its average breadth in Brazil is four and a quarter miles; it rises, when level, and its volume is so vast that on the wall that it was not easy to see it sailors at sea drink its waters and find it distinctly. The king, pushing his way fresh outside of land, its current being visible 500 miles from shore. The volume of the principal rivers of our sister continent is, proportion to the area drained, far greater than the volume of rivers here, on account of increased rainfall. The annual-rain fall on our Athome, to win you to live in it. Will lantic coast averages from forty to forty-"And I my patient; but I am glad you let me, too, beg of you to come to five inches; on the coast of Brazil, sev-

"I understand now." Alice said to fathoms. Beyond the Peruvian frontier, 1,000 miles into the heart of the Andes, the head of steam navigation being at Mayro, Peru, 3,623 miles from the Atlantic, and 325 miles from Lima by public roads; so that it is only 321 miles from Callao-the port of Lima-on the Pacific, to the head of steam navigation on the Amazon. Peruvian railways will soon bring steamers on the Amszon within one day's travel of the Pacific, and Peruvian enterprise will speedily improve Andesn communication, and open the interior of South America to civilization and commerce. The tributaries of the Amazon are longer than the largest rivers of Europe.

#### TIMELY TOPICS.

Fearful tempests are reported from Algeria. During one storm at Bone the the hailstones killed a woman working in the fields. A flock of pigeons was also killed, and after the tempest a great number of hares and partridges were found dead on the ground.

There are twenty-five Mennonite villages in Manitoba, with 489 dwellings and 2,841 residents. These emigrants from Russia have 10,470 acres under cultivation, 362 horses, and some 2,500 cows and oxen, and have already large stores of grain and other produce. They are growing rich rapidly, and are said to prove the very best of citizens, settling all their disputes among themselves, and having in their colony neither a constable nor a lock-up. There should be a decidedly large influx of these people this year, as thereafter those who remain in Russia will be liable to serve in

In Germany, employers must be careful what they say or write in favor of dishonest servants whom they discharge. praisement of the young man. A merchant who spent the summer in Wiesbaden with his family, left house in care of his servant girl. On his return he discovered that she had absconded with valuables. He said that her former employer, who, as he then learned, had dismissed her for dishonesty, had nevertheless given her a written recommendation, declaring her to be "faithful and trustworthy." It was judicially decided that the suit was well brought, and that the man who, by his negligent or reckless indorsement of a faithless servant, caused another to put confidence in her, ought to be held liable for the damage thereby occasioned,

Death in the pan: The Boston Journal of Chemistry warns housekeepers against "tin" vessels where an allow of lead and tin has been used by scampish makers to coat the sheet-iron plate. The alloy is readily acted upon by acids, and salts of lead are thus introduced into food. In Michigan several cases of paralysis agitans have been traced to this sort of poisoning, and it has been discovered that children have died of meningitis, fits and paralytic affections caused by drinking milk kept in such vessels. Analysis of a large number of specimens of tin plate used in culinary articles showed the presence of an alloy with lead in almost every instance, and often in large quantities, and it is use on this account.

Bismarck and Frederick the Great.

Prince Bismarck's home policy has t en been compared with that of Frederick the Great, but in one point, at caliph in the pursuit of his own ends, permitted unlimited freedom of speech, and was fond of saying that "he could repressing, two facts may suffice to show: A Berlin book-seller sent to the palace a copy of the most stinging lampoon ever published against Frederick. and asked for his majesty's instructions. "Do not advertise it offensively," anmeans; I hope it will pay you well." staring at a scurrilous caricature of himlive Father Fritz."

#### ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Who ever saw a house fly?

A highly-colored tale—The peacock's. Women in short hair are dock-tresses. When a man hasn't a red he gets

Thirty-five years ago all carpets were made by hand.

The devil fish, according to Professor Frederic, has purely blue blood.

St. Louis has twenty-six breweries

and only one temperance society. "So dark and yet so light," as the man said about his short ton of coal.

There were 157,000,000 pounds of tea exported from Hong Kong, China, last

The hair of the buffalo is now largely employed in making overcoats, which are all wool.

"What one man can do, another can if he has the will and determination"and knows how.

Best temperature for house plants, forty-five-degrees at night, seventy degrees in the day.

The grocer offered him a frozen ham, but he said he'd rather not take the cold shoulder from any one. A good soldier, who goes to perform

an act of charity, must observe the following orders: 1. Order alms! 2. Carry alms! 3. Present alms! The father of a St. Louis bride presented his son-in-law with 80,000 head

of cattle. "Papa, dear," exclaimed his

daughter, when she heard of it, "that was so kind of you; Charley's awfully fond of ox-tail soup." "Why are you looking at me so intently. Allce?" said Theodore. "I was gazing at vacancy," replied Alice,

dreamily; and yet there is a twinkle about her mouth that shows her ap-This country manufactures 1,000,000,-000,000 pins annually, says the Fulton Times, and yet if you ask a man for one he will invariably assert that he just used the last one to fasten his collar

with, or left it on the lapel of his other "First class in astronomy, stand up. Where does the sun rise?" "Please, sir, down in our meadow; I seed it yesterday." "Hold your tongue, you dunce. Where does the sun rise?" "I know, in the east." "Right! and why in the east?" "Because the 'east makes

everything rise."

Wild animals are rapidly disappearing from Algeria. The French government pays up to ten dollars for every lion or panther that is killed, and about thirtyseven cents for every jackal. In 1877 rewards were paid on fifty-three lions, forty lionesses, nine cubs; 530 panthers, forty five young panthers; 1,072 hyenas, and 14,784 jackals. Lions and panthers abound most in the wooded province of Constantine, hyenas are most numerous in that of Orange, jackals in that of Algiers.

#### Arctic Discovery. Arctic expeditions may be roughly

classified under one of two heads. Either their aim is to open, up new asserted that a large proportion of the channels of communication through the tinned wares in the market are unfit for icy waters of the Polar seas or to attain the barren honor of reaching further north than any previous explorers have been able to penetrate. To the former category belong such enterprises as those of Franklin, of Nordenskiold, and the projected expedition to Hudson's least, the great king has a marked ad- bay. To the latter belong, among vantage over the great premier. The others, the attempt of Captain Nares, former, although as arbitrary as any and the journey for which Commander Cheyne, R. N., is now endeavoring to procure the requisite funds. Putting aside, however, the vexed question of do what he pleased and his subjects the utility of a visit to the north pole, could say what they pleased." How he the project of Commander Cheyne dewould have treated the "seditious utter- serves some attention, if only for the ances" which his imitator is so sternly novelty of the means by which the gallant officer hopes to attain his end. After serving under Sir James Ross, Captain Elliott and Captain Austin in three several Arctic expeditions, Commander Cheyne has come to the conclusion that the north pole, unattainable as it seems swered the king, "but sell it by all by ships, may, after all, be reached by means of balloons, which would come On another occasion, he found a crowd into use when the ice barred all further progress by sea. The advantages to be high, fifty-four feet above its ordinary self, which had been pasted so high up obtained by this method are sufficiently obvious, but it is doubtful whether they would not be more than counterbalanced through the startled throng, said to his by the additional risks attending aerial attendants, "Put it lower down, that locomotion. Whether the result, even they may not have to strain their necks in case of success, would pay the cost over it." In an instant the obnoxious and danger incurred is, too, as we have placard was torn to shreds, and the said, at least questionable. However, crowd dispersed with a shout of "Long this is a point for Commander Cheyne and his supporters to determine; and if the latter are sufficiently numerous to An excellent way to enjoy life is never start the expedition, we can only wish he has, But I don't believe in the money, for he never spoke of it to me."

Then the talk drifted into discussion

The main channel of the to envy another's happiness, nor intermediate to envy another's happiness.

## Arlington Advocate

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ARLINGTON, FEB. 8, 1879.

ADVERTISING RATES. - Reading notices, 25 cts. a line; Special notices, 15 cts. a line; Religious notices, 10 cts. a line; Obituary notices, 10 cts. a line; Ordinary advertisements, 8 ots. a line. Subscription, \$1.50 a year, payable in advance. Single copies, 4 cents.

#### STATE HOUSE NOTES.

The salary reduction question being practically settled; there is a prospect that the real business of the Legislature will be advanced with some degree of speed. Let us hope so, at any

The "Legislative Manual," that most convenient and asciul of all State documents, made its appearance this week, and members have eagerly received copies falling to them.

Last Tuesday being the date fixed as the limit when new business could be introduced, was a busy day. There were forty-five petitions, seventeen orders, and five bills introduced, besides eleven reports of committees. Among the other matters presented was an order by A. E. Scott, Esq., of Lexington, that the Committee on Education consider the expediency of providing by law that the teaching of Greek shall not be required in the High schools of the State. Another provided for the abolition of the Art school and one of the State Normal schools.

Two very important orders were introduced last Monday. The first was that the Committee on the Judiciary consider the expediency of providing that any church which shall set up and promote a lottery shall thereby lose its right to hold property exempt from taxation. This order is backed up by petitious from the ministers, lawyers, merchants and tax-payers. The second instituted an inquiry as to the disposition of defaulted liquor cases, and what legislation is necessary to secure the prosecution of bonds in such cases. This matter cannot be pressed with too much vigor, as it is in the higher courts, and not the lower, that the liquor traffic find its principal shield.

The Railroad Committee has reported favorably on the bill to incorporate the Billerica and Bedford Railroad, with a capital stock of \$20,000.

The bill to authorize the Boston & Lowell Railroad Corporation to purchase the Lowell & Lawrence Railroad and the Salem & Lowell Railroad, and for other purposes, was passed in the Legislature last Thursday.

By a special message, Governor Talbot calls the attention of the legislature to the growing peril in which our fishing interests are placed by the continuance of the free fish provisions of the treaty with Great Britain, and asks that body to aid in interposing the whole influence of the state in favor of the abrogation of that portion of the treaty. The sentiment of Massachusetts fishermen is pretty unanimous on this point, for they see our fishing ports going to decay, and millions of money and thousand of deserving unemployed people driven from our shores by the opera-

tions of this portion of the treaty. Among the other items of business considered last Wednesday, representative A. E. Scott, of Lexington, whom the Herald names the educational reformer, secured the adoption by the House of an order that the education committee consider the expediency of providing by law that pupils shall not be fitted for college in public high schools, and that towns may appropriate money to pay the expenses of the tuition of those pupils who desire to prepare, or may unite in maintaining such schools. Orders similar to those offered by Mr. Scott have been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Aldrich, of Middlesex.

SILVER WEDDING .- The Frost family is so closely connected with the history of Arlington, and they have so many church and social interests in the town, that although most of them reside in the adjoining town of Belmont, our people are interested in any event that concerns them. Twenty-five years ago last Monday evening there was a double wedding in West Cambridge, the contracting parties being Henry Frost, Jr., and Miss Adeline L., daughter of Mr. Thaddeus Frost; Mr. Edmund Walton and Miranda C. Frost, a sister of Henry, Jr.; and last Monday evening these two couples celebrated their " silver weddings" at the residence of Mr. Henry Frost, Jr., in Belmont. Some seventy-five friends of the two couples assembled to congratulate them, and the good wishes of the guests took substantial form in numerous elegant gifts which were presented in an address by Rev. William F. Potter. A letter was read from Rev. George Hill, now of Norwood, who performed both marriage ceremonies twenty-five years ago. The affair was extremely social funds to carry on the State business. and enjoyable.

Sunday forenoon.

#### HARVESTING THE ICE.

The past week has been favorable for the storing of ice at Spy Pond, and all that could work to advantage have been given empleyment. Work was continhouses on the easterly side of the pond, early the next (Monday) morning. but nothing was gained by it, as the machinery would not work, and cutting did not commence until afternoon. The only interruption since was caused by the breaking of the endless chain, last Tuesday afternoon, but this caused a delay of one hour only. The chain they came rushing down the inclined present and sing. plane, men scattered in every direction. It seems wonderful that no one was hurt. The snow storm of Wednesday afternoon caused the shutting down at an early hour, but not enough fell to interfere with operations in clear daylight, and the full torce was set to work Thursday morning.

A GREAT SUCCESS .-- This is the universal verdict of all who witnessed the entertainment in the vestry of the Unitarian church, last Tuesday evening. The vestry was full almost to overflowing, in spite of other entertainments.

The opening piece was a portion of the now very familiar comic opera "H. M. S. Pinafore," which recently concluded a highly successful run at the Boston Museum. The society is peculiarly rich in material for such a performance, and on this occasion the best seems to have been selected. Mr. B. Delmont Locke filled the position of the Captain, and Mr. S. P. Prentiss made the most of the part of the "Ruler of the Queen's Navy,"-the Admiral, Miss Genic Eaton, as Little Buttercup, was charming, and Miss Eva Fessenden in-the part of Cousin Hebe led the "sisters and the consins and the aunts': most happily. The make-up of the several characters was nearly perfect, asked for by them in order to secure 1878, there were shipped an average of and we were surprised to learn that the the bequest of \$80,000 by the late Joseph 3.000 cattle a week to Great Britain from costumes were all home-made. The B. Eaton, and have paid \$20,000 on acaccompaniments were nicely rendered count of the mortgage debt of \$100,000 on the piano, assisted by the usual corps upon the Union building, Boylston fancy, and will, without doubt, grow im- conception of a future life is indistinct of violinists. Both the male, female and street. mixed choruses were finely rendered.

This piece was followed by humorous readings by Messrs. Morton and Chase; Town Hall, Arlington, on the 19th and singing by Miss Proctor and Mrs. Good- 20th inst., will afford an excellent opwin; and pantomime by Messrs. Good- portunity for all who sympathize in the win and Wyman. Not being able to work of the Woman's Christian Tempwitness the close of the performance, erance Union to manifest their interest we clip the following from the Travel- by donations of useful or fancy articles,

lee Singers, whose presence was se- noble work in this community. cured at "great expense," was the crowning feature of the evening. The melodies selected did not call for brilliancy of execution, but the quartette sung in such sweet harmony that the last of the entertainment gave quite as much pleasure as the first. The affair was perfectly carried out, and delega- Jewel, Bro. Frost responding as well as tions from adjoining towns, as well as members from the different societies, composed the large audience in attendance. In fact nothing better has been presented this season, and the audience were pleased to know that "another of the kind" will come off on the evening of Feb. 20th.

The management desires us to say that the next entertainment will be on the 20th, and will be one of the "regular" series, at the usual price of ten cents. The special features are unavoidably reserved for some other occa-

Does it PAY.-Two years ago we made a careful examination of the report of the Treasurer of the State Temperance Alliance, and found that eighty per cent. of its total receipts were consumed in salaries, commissions to collectors, office rent, etc. The Springfield Republican has made a similar examination this year, and finds that of the \$5,000 received from all sources, less than \$1,000 was expended in legitimate

RELIEVED AT LAST.—Some months ago a little grand-daughter of Mr. S. C. Clement had some mellon seeds in her mouth, and swallowed one of them. It lodged in the little one's throat, and all efforts to dislodge it were fruitless. The moving of the seed in the throat has caused the child to cough very severely every day, and this week, after a violent fit, the seed was found in her mouth. It was hard and bright, resembling polished bone or ivory.

ADDRESS.-Mr. A. W. Damon, of Arlington Heights, Regent of Boston Council, No. 4 "Royal Arcanum," delivered an address before the members of the order in Boston, last Tuesday evening. The order is similar to the Knights of Honor. The social feature which is prominent in this order might well be introduced into lodges of the K. of H.

The Virginia State Treasury is empty, and the Auditor wants to know how he is going to raise the necessary

The party at the Wm. Penn Hose A horse belonging to Mr. Asa House, last Tuesday evening, was a very Dargin dropped dead on Spy Pond, last pleasant affair, as usual. No better ing. It was confined to members only people will yet deal justly with our cit managed parties were ever held.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.-Rev. J. Lewis Merrill, pastor. Morning service at 10.45; Sunday School at 12. Evening service at 7.

Sunday School concert in the evening, ued all last Sunday, by a large gang of at 6.30 o'clock. The subject will be men making ready for cutting to fill the "The Home," and Mr. Taylor, the Superintendent, has arranged a very pleasing and instructing exercise.

> BAPTIST CHURCH.-Rev. C. H. Spalding, pastor. Morning service at 10.30; Sunday School at 12. Afternoon service tistic brush, new pictures grow upon the at 3.00; prayer meeting at 7.00.

upon the work of the Baldwin Place have plowed deep farrows in the old ar-Home for Little Wanderers, in the Bap- tist's cheeks, and almost palsied his skilled tist church, next Sabbath afternoon, at fingers; but his artistic conception has was full of cakes at the time, and when 3 o'clock. A choir of children will be grown more and more perfect, amid the

UNITARIAN CHURCH.—Rev. W. J. Parrot, pastor. Sunday School at 9.30; preach- est conception of this artistic age. ing at 10.45.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. F.

Sunday School at 12. 2; Sunday School at 2.30; prayers and sermon at 3.00; evening prayers and ser-

OUR CLUB. - This organization, which is composed of a large number of our citizens of both sexes, without reference to age, meets in Menotomy Hall. where a very neat and convenient stage has been erected. Last Tuesday evening the programme was properly named 'An evening with Dickens," as all the scenes, tableaux and music were from the familiar works of this great author. A large number of characters were presented, and the careful manner in which all were dressed, and the familiarity displayed with the itext, made it pecul- fine the large supply of cattle required iarly enjoyable to us, and the audience by England to a few purveyors, among showed its approval by hearty applause.

The fair which is to be held in or contributions of money to purchase The closing performance by the Jubi- things for the fair. They are doing a

> day evening, Bro. W. F. Potter, in behalf of the members, in a very neat speech, presented Henry Frost, Jr., with a very handsome Past Master's he was able under the circumstances.

sulted as follows:-

President.-A. D. Hoitt. Vice-President.-J. W. Peirce. Treasurer.-J. J. Eaton, Jr. Secretary .- R. L. Sawin.

while riding up North Avenue, in Cam- ery, on her political leadersbridge, last Tuesday evening, was thrown from his sleigh and quite severely injured about the head. His wounds were dressed, and he was conveyed to his home in Arlington by the

The Women's C. T. U. will hold a fair in the Town Hall, on the afternoon and evening of Feb. 19 and 20. to this question, and this action adverse All interested in the cause of Temperance are cordially invited to send any articles for the sale to Reynolds Hall, dial plate of progress. 215 years before Tuesday afternoon.

Burns assaulted Dennis Moran while at work on Spy Pond. Thursday afternoon the case was brought before Judge Carter, and Burns was fined \$3 and costs. He appealed and gave bonds.

The regular meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union will be held in Reynolds Hall, Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock. Ladies are invited to meet to sew at two o'clock. A full attendance is particularly de-

The supper and sociable at the Congregational church vestry, last Thursday evening, was well attended, and full of enjoyment.

room in Bank Building.

phia has voted against the use of cards in their rooms. The vote stood 230 to ed upon us from Ohio or somewhere els The Adelphi Club enjoyed a sup- of destruction to seek a lodgment,

It was a very pleasant affair.

WASHINGTON LETTER. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5, 1879.

Day by day a throng gathers in the rotunda of the Capitol to see the old artist Brumudi enter with feeble step and be helped by his assistant into his chair, lowered from the great dome above, and by the aid of pulleys borne upward through the dizzy height to the platform, where, under the skillful touch of his arpannelled space that are "a thing of beau-Rev. R. G. Toles will deliver an address ty and a joy forever." Four score years decay of his physical powers. May his life be spared to complete this the grand- of this sort than for any other purpose.

cod that have been hatched within the off women and children; make wives Potter, pastor. Morning service at 10.45. last ten days, now packed in ice at the Smithsonian Institute. Some of them St. John's Church.-Rev. D. G. Has- were taken up to the Capitol for exhibikins, D. D., Rector. Choir rehearsal at tion. By looking hard the Congressmen could see them. They are kept in water of nearly the same temperature as that in which they would now be if hatched naturally-34 to 36 degrees Fahrenheit. Capt. Chester's apparatus for hatching cod is proving entirely satisfactory, and the cultivation of this valuable fish will soon be carried on as readily as that of the shad.

The new rules in relation to shipping to be slaughtered within ten days after est regulations which do not apply to American eattle. These rules will conwhich the United States is the largest producer, as the regulations will prevent most nations from engaging actively in The friends of the Boston Young the live cattle trade, and those permitted Men's Christian Union will be pleased to ship under the rules, with the exception to learn that the trustees have received, of Canada, have few cattle to export. by voluntary donations, the full amount Between the 1st of May and Sept. 1st, we have, we can defy competition from

other countries in raising cattle. A tidal wave of speculation is indicated all departments is noticeable, and mining but by marriage. Offences against stocks are findin their way into the market in cities, villages and towns all over the land. The average Yankee will not long remain idle himself, or be satisfied with four per cent. interest on his investment PRESENTATION .- At a regular meet- when opportunities are plenty for investing of Hiram Lodge, F. A. M., Thurs- ing with a prospect of larger interest. As in the years following the crises of cises absolute dominion over the wife, 1837 and 1857, so will history again resweep in upon our commercial activities like the returning tide upon the ocean's

The cipher business has been forced upon the committee, and some persons ELECTION.—The annual meeting of are very likely to be made uncomfortable Menotomy Club" was held Monday as their own chickens are in danger of evening. The election of officers re- coming home to roost. Away with such infamous dishonesty. It is a disgrace to our civilization, and ought to brand with eternal infamy the members of any party authorizing or encouraging the means used at the last election to elevate their favorites to official positions. The coun-THROWN OUT -Mr. Joseph Hartell, try needs more honesty, and less treach-

> And let us pray that come it may The glad day long expected, When public men will patriots be,

And only such be trusted. The Chinese question disturbed the equilibriam of the House, a few days since. and a bill was passed after a spirited discussion that limits the emigration of these people to our shores, and will require new treaty stipulations. There are two sides to all precedents in our past history, turns backward the finger hand on the great Christ, the Chinese nation, wiser than we. Last Tuesday evening Henry Kearneys at work building a great wall, to prevent immigration from other nationharmony of their social and political fabric. A wall around America would be a Bonanza, "with millions in it" to contractors. If this scheme succeeds, we close commercial relations with one-third of the human ruce, and shut off communication with one-tenth of the surface of the globe. If we desire to put ourselves in the hands of strikers, trades unions and tramps, the surest way to do it is to check the tide of laborers coming to our shores. Our christian civilization and free institutions have little to fear from the influx of Germans, Irish or Chinese.

It cannot be disguised that a growing ares for 1877, as well as 1878. future of unrest is springing up in this district on the suffrage question. Tax tion without representation, caused gre-Sociable.-The next in the Bethel activity in Boston Harbor, years ago, as Lodge series of sociables occurs Wed- our fathers fought and died for this Go nesday evening, Feb. 12, in the lodge given right, and the longer disfranchis ment of the people of this tax-ridden di trict will inevitably cause disagreeab The Union League of Philadel- results. Nearly every official, from e ecutive officers to tax-gatherers, are fois The capitol of a nation, like the core an apple, is a serious place for the wor per in their rooms last Monday even-trust the representatives of the America zens in this matter.

COMANCHE PECULIARITIES.

ten to twelve thousand, of whom about twenty-five hundred are warriors. Wholly nomadic, they have no villages or fixed habitations, but roam and plander eight to nine hundred miles from north to south and seven hundred from east to west. They own large herds of horses and mules, obtaining horned cattle only for their immediate wants, because they cannot drive these as fast as they want to move. All their animals are procurd by robbing the Mexicans and Americans, and all their wars are undertaken more for plunder They never take men prisoners, though The fish commission have 2,000 young they kill and scalp them; but they carry of the former, and rear the latter as their own. They never had any permanent places of abode, as the absence of all mounds or tumuli in the territory they range over clearly proves. They seem to have been born on horseback. where they do all their fighting, and in attacking trains they always eudeavor to stampede the animals by cries and war-whoops-a stampede rendering destruction to a train almost certain. If they attack a village, they kill every cattle just adopted by the British Govern- body they encounter, and then drive off ment leaves the United States with a de- the stock. The chiefs of these Indians cided advantage over many countries on do not inherit their authority, but acthe continent whose cattle are required | quire it by superior knowledge, personal bravery, or success in war. Any solanding, or are quarantined under strict- cial disagreement is adjusted by a council of chiefs and seniors of the lodges; but these disagreements are few, and family fends are rare. Indeed they live together more harmoniously than many civilized people do. Of law they have no notion, nor have they any conception of National policy, They never observe treaties any longer than self-interest prompts, in which they resemble most enlightened peoples. Their religious ideas are very crude and indefinite. In an evil spirit Montreal, Boston, New York, Philadel- they do not believe, but ascribe both phia and Baltimore. This trade is in its in- good and evil to the good spirit. Their mensely, when the best methods of ship- but they hold that the men who have ping have been devised. With the im- stolen the most horses and taken the mense quantity of cheap grazing lands most scalps will have the best chauce of happy hunting-grounds in another world. Fire is sacred with them, and used in all their religious observances. on every hand. Railroad bonds are ap- Ties of kindred are very strong, and preciating, a market increase in trade in extend not only to relatives by blood. merly of Arington, aged 67 years, 8 mos., 22 dys. any member of a family are avenged by all or any one connected with it. They are polygamists, some chiefs having ten or twelve wives. Infidelity on the part of a wife is punished by cutting off the nose. The husband exerwho does all the work while he fights peat itself, and returning confidence will and steals. Going into a fight they divest themselves of everything except breech-cloth and leggings. They call themselves Natini, meaning live, or first-alive, people. A correspondent furnishes us

with the following interesting paragraph in regard to the fruit growing districts of California:-

"Orange growing in California has

been assuming such dimensions as to make it doubtful whether in a few years it will pay to raise the fruit at all. Every land-owner and settler in the neighborhood of Los Angelos is ambitious to have an orange grove; houses are surrounded by them, and they even border the streets. Many of the long-headed cultivators of the ground are beginning to plant almond and walnut trees, foreseeing a time when the market will be glutted with oranges. The success in raising bananas has not been very encouraging thus far, owing to the injury done to the young tree, by the occasional night frosts. It is believed, however, that harm is to be feared from frosts only while the banana trees are young, and that if they can be nursed through set all their tramps, their Cohens and their infancy, they will prove hardy enough to survive. Oranges, figs, almonds, olives, bananas—these are among alities, that they feared would disturb the the fruits produced by the wonderful Golden State, as well as the choicest grapes, fit for wine and raisin making, and all the fruits of temperate climates, of the highest excellence."

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

Mr. Leonard A. Saville, the Lexington Town Clerk, has kindly furnished us with the following statistics gathered from the records of the past year, which will be of interest to our readers. For the convenience of any who desire to make comparisons, we publish the fig-

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THE BANNER TOWN FOR TRAMPS .-An American who has been studying Lexington has received, entertained, the life, habits and traits of the Coman- and joyously sent away 1916 tramps for ches, thinks there are at present from the year ending February 1st, 1879, at an expense of 21-4 cents each. The

number each month is as follows: September..... November..... December .. January, 1879.... 350 106

Total ......1898 This number were kept at the Lockup in Town Hall Building. Fourteën women and one man were put up at the Almshouse, and three men at East Village Lockup. Some of our economists are perfecting a plan for a further reduction in their expenses. A.W.B.

LECTURE. - The officers of the Arlington Lodge, A. O. H., are making arrangements for a lecture to be given about the middle of the present month. Full particulars will be given next

Time is money, but health is happiness. If you have a bad cold or cough, use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, it will cure you. Price, 25 cents.

ing nine cents in postage stamps. Original Pen-sion and Bounties obtained. Patents secured for Inventors. All Land and Mineral claims, Home stead and pre-emption entries, and all contested cases are in special charge of W. S. Graff, Esq. for twelve years connected with the General Land Mice. Land Warrants and Land Serip, bough and sold Address as above.

Frof. Tice, the distinguished meteorologist and weather prophet of St. Louis, has issued his Annual National Weather Almanac for 1879, in day in the year and clearly explaining the theor tory, causes and effects of tornadoes-a chapte on lightning rods, exposes their general worth lessness, and explains how they may be made ef practical value to every one, and especially indis of sale to the trade and to agents, send 20 cents to

#### Marriages.

In Cambridge, Jan. 20, by Rev. Alex. Dight, Nathanial E. Whittier, of Arlington, and Miss Sarah A. Hallingshand, of Hamilton, Mass.

#### Deaths.

Date, name, and age inserted free, all other notice

In Arlington, Feb. 4, Sally, wife of Dea. J. Ham, In Arlington, Feb. 5, Alice J., wife of John J

Eaten, Jr., aged 24 years, 10 months, 20 days. In Cambridge, Feb. 3, J. Sullivan Russell, for

# SEEDS.

For	\$	1	you buy	\$	ŀ	10	worth	of	Seeds	or	Plants
**	8	3	**	\$	3.	45	**	44	Seeds	or	Plants
**	8	5	64.	8	6.	00	. **	**	Seeds	or	Plants
**		10	**	8	12.	.00	**	44	Seeds	or	Plants
	-	. 242		-	20	-					FD1 .

My New Catalogue for 1879 is the best and most comprehensive work issued. It contains numerous **Engravings**, illustrating thousands of the best **Flowers** and **Vegetables**, and also descriptions of all the **Beautiful Plants**. Mailed for a 3-cent stamp. To customers free Seeds of Plants by Express or Mail. (Safety guaranteed.) WM. E. BOWDITCH, 645 WARREN ST., BOSTON, MASS.

#### PROMPT-EFFICIENT-RELIABLE

This will be the Motto of

Charles O. Wentworth,

New Grocery Store

Robinson's Block, Lexington.

The Stock consists of

A Full Line of Groceries, Flour, Grain, &c.

Coffee, Teas, Sugars, &c. Butter, Cheese, Lard, &c.

SPICES, CREAM TARTAR, SODA, &C. And all the thousand and one articles that go to make up the assortment of a first-class Grocery Store.

Also, a full assortment of the BEST CROOKERY WARE. At the Lowest Boston Prices. This Stock of Goods has been bought

for CASH at the very bottom prices. The Goods will be sold for CASH at the smallest margin of profit.

A cordial invitation is extended to all the people of Lexington and vicinity to visit the store, and price and sample my goods before purchas-

CHARLES O. WENTWORTH. Lexington, Jan. 31, 1879-tf

#### TO LET.

THE westerly half of double house, corner of Main and Academy Streets. For terms apply at the house, or of C. S. Parker, Advocate febi-tf

FOR SALE, Oat Fodder, cut in the milk. Excellent for horses or Milch cows. Also, English and

District Court of the United States. District of Massachusetts-In Bankruptcy. No. 8516.

U PON a petition presented to the court by Alfred F. Bowman, of Concord, praying that he may be decreed to have a full discharge from all his debts provable under the Bankrupt Acts; it is ordered that a hearing be had upon the same on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1879, before the court in Boston in said district, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and that the second and third meetings of creditors be held before C. F. Howe, Esq., Register, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the office of said Register, No. 28 School street, in Boston, and that all persons in interest may appear at said time and place, and interest may appear at said time and place, an show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

EDWARD DEXTER,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

## Fine & Heavy Harnesses,

WHIPS, ROBES, BLANKETS, TRUNKS, BRUSHES, &c.,

AND ALL ARTICLES USUALLY FOUND IN A FIRST-CLASS HARNESS SHOP. In addition to the above he keeps constantly on had a full line of

BUILDERS' AND CARPENTERS' HARDWARE AND TOOLS AT BOTTOM PRICES. Nails, Screws, Hinges, and Carpenter's Supplies Generally. MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON, MASS.

Musical Aotices.

Miss I. A. ORR,

52 Union Park, Boston,

Teacher of Piano and Organ.

Special attention given to thoroughness and expression. Private interview can be had by ad-

dressing Miss I. A. Orr, care Mrs. L. T. Sawyer, Elm st., West Somerville. References.—A. B. Von Carlyle Petersilea, How-

ard M. Dow, Prof. De Anguera, Emerson Piano Co., Boston; Mrs. H. Swan, Arlington. oct5-ly

PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED.

IN THE BEST MANNER,

F. M. PAINE

Lexington, Sept. 14, 1878.

LEXINGTON, MASS. P. O. address, Box 222; or, Steck Piano Rooms, 488 Washington Street, Boston. SATISFACTION SUARANTEED.

for Sale or to Let.

House on Court St. to Let.

O'N reasonable terms. It is now occupied by Mr. Bryant, but possession can be given at once. Apply to C. S. PARKER,
Real Est. Agt., Swan's Block.

C: S. PARKER,

REAL ESTATE

AGENCY.

Swan's Block, Arlington Avenue.

HOUSES AND TENEMENTS

ON TERMS CORRESPONDING WITH THE TIMES.

Any persons having houses, or estates for sale

or to let, are invited to place them in our hands

and we will do all we can to secure customers or

tenants. The central position of the office, and

the fact that some one is always within call, will

SMALL STORE TO LET

THE front half of the store, No. 2 Swan's Block, will be let on reasonable terms to the proper party.

CHARLES HATCH.

CIVIL ENGINEER and SURVEYOR.

Savings Bank Building, Arlington.

Old property lines re-run, and bounds set.

Town, Estate and Farm Surveying carefully

Special attention given to the laying out of

highways, private grounds, and cemeteries.

Maps and drawings of all kinds furnished a

J. A. MERRIFIELD.

DEALER IN

COOKING and PARLOR

RANGES.

House Keeping Goods,

Clark's Patent Horse Shoe

applied by

H. P. WEBBER,

THIS Shoe, by reason of the fact that it removes

all fever from the foot and changes the hoof from the brittle state to a healthy, firm condition, lasts more than twice as long as a shoe without

A good assortment of First-Class Spectacles and

Eye Glasses, at a fair price, will be found at DODGE'S Apothecary Store, Arlington Avenue.

F. A. FESSENDEN.

Parlor, Chamber & Kitchen

FURNITURE,

MATTRASSES, PILCOWS, LOOKING GLASSES,

Room Paper and Borders,

Arlington Avenue, - - Arlington, Mass.

Beds and Mattrasses renovated and refitted with Excelsior, Husk, Hair, Feathers, &c.

work and prices. Arington, Dec. 7, 1878.—15

the Clark adjustment.

VES

East Lexington.

Arlington, Aug. 8, 1878-1w

short notice and reasonable cost.

Arlington, Oct. 27, 1877.-tf

Apply to HARRISON SWAN.

RENT

TO

### Mew Advertisements.

Robert Dinsmore, FLORIST CHOICE GREEN-HOUSE FLOWERS,

Bouquets, Anchors, Crowns and Crosses, FLORAL DECORATIONS, Of every description.

Plants Re-potted with Prepared Soil. PLEASANT ST., ARLINGTON, MASS.

CHOICE

## **GROCERIES**

Arlington CASH STORE,

Masonic Building.

fant1-3m

CLARK & SAWYER.

T. F. O'BRIEN, Furniture Upholsterer and Cabinet Maker,

SCHOULER COURT, - ARLINGTON.

Pew Cushions made to measure. Draperies and Curtains put up and taken down. Mattrasses made over in the best manner. Cane Chairs seated. Carpets laid and fitted. Furniture Packing a specialty. Furniture Polishing at patron's residence. All orders executed in a first class manner as the way experience. ner, as I have experience. All work done at reasonable rates. New ordered work a specialty. Orsiers by mail promptly attended to. Orders can be left in the Box, Post Office, Arlington, if more convenient.

#### FOR SALE.

One Jersey Cow and Calf. Rye Straw for Hot-Bed Mats, or Bedding. 1 Manure wagon with pole, one Express wagon with pole. G. M. ROGERS. Apply to

Lexington, Mass. SEEDS FOR SALE.

Wyman Cabbage.

Boston Market Celery.

Hubbard Squash.

Parsley. Spinach.

Greenflesh Melon.

Greenflesh Melon.

Greenflesh Melon.

Greenflesh Melon.

### PETER HENDERSON Cabbage Seed

FROM ASSORTED STOCK. By W. W. RAWSON,

Arlington, Mass. Warren Street.

Sylvester Stickney,

SWAN'S BLOCK, ARLINGTON AVE., ARLINGTON, MASS., AGENT FOR CLAMBERLAIN'S

EUREKA STEAM COOKER

The Best and Most Economical COOKING INVENTION Ever offered to the Public. It Saves Fuel, Time, and Labor.

It prevents all waste of Meats.
It carries off steam and odors. Several of these Cookers have been in use in Arlington for some months, and all using them speak in the highest terms in their praise.

Call and examine, and get circular with full description and reference, where desired, to par-

ties now using them. SYLVESTER STICKNEY. ARLINGTON, Jan. 1, 1879.

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treat-ment, and Radical cure of Seminal

ment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Supermatorrhea, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally: Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, so matter what his condition may ery sufferer, so matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radi-

cally. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps.
Address the Publishers.

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO., Post Office Box, 4586.

Buy a Copy of our Arlington Almanae and Register, for 1879. Price,

## PICTURE FRAMES

only 10 cents.

Engravings, Chromos, STEREOSCOPES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, Picture Cord and Knobs.

Pictures Framed to Order,

AT LOW RATES.

GEO. S. BRYANT & CO.,

34 Broomfield Street, Boston.

NO MORE WET FEET:

FILLEBROWN'S CELEBRATED WATER-PROOF CALF BOOTS Now in stock and for sale by L. C. TYLER & CO., where you will also find a good assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Childzen's Fine Goat and Kid Boots, for Fall and Winser Wear. Also, Men's, Boys' and Youths' Calf and Kip Boots.

#### Rubber Goods,

all kinds and qualities, now in Fall Stock, at LOW PRICES. 🖅 Call and examine. 🚓 L. C. TYLER & CO. Arlington, Nov. 9th, 1878.

C. F. HARTWELL,

#### CARPENTER.

BUILDER AND ARCHITECT.

Jebbing of all kinds promptly done. Mosquito Frames, Doors and Hot-Bed Sash made to order. Designs and Estimates furnished. Shop on Court Street, Arlington, Mass.

AMMI HALL, Carpenter and Builder,

ARLINGTON AVENUE, ARLINGTON, MASS.

Jobbing and Repairing promptly done. Particular attention given to fitting up Bath Rooms. Window and Door Screens made to order. Arlington, July 13, 1878.—tf

ELIHU G. LOOMIS.

Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law. 28 STATE ST., BOSTON, ROOM 28.

At Bedford, over Corey's Store, Satur-

my18-6m W. H. H. TUTTLE,

Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law.

OFFICE, 27 COURT STREET, BOSTON.

J. I. PEATFIELD.

DENTIST.



ROOMS IN SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ARLINGTON, MASS.

Special attention given to Filling. june 30-tf GEO. Y. WELLINGTON.

General Fire Insurance Ag't. Room 5, Savings Bank Bullding,

Artington, Mass. Office hours-Saturdays from 7 to 9 o'clock, p. m.

ASA COTTRELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

MASTER IN CHANCERY FOR MIDDLESEX CO. 27 Tremont Row, Boston. (corner of Pemberton and Schollay Squares.)

Office in Lexington, on Main street, next the Baptist Church. Mornings and evenings, jan 15-tf

### HENRY J. WELLS,

Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law Will practice in all the Courts, and give special attention to drafting Wills, and to general Probate Business.

26 PEMBERTON SQUARE, Residence, 5 Bigelow St., Cambridge.

ABEL LAWRENCE, HARNESS MAKER,

Arlington, Mass., next door to Hill & Gott, and opposite Arlington House.

Trunks and Valises Repaired. New work, of every description, in the best manner. Repairing, in all its branches, promptly attended to.

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Residence, Academy St., Arlington.

D. G. CURBIER,

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OPTICIAN, and dealer in

Watches, Clocks, Optical Goods of every description,

TOWN HALL BUILDING, ARLINGTON AVE.

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ARLINCTON AVE., (Opp. Arlington Hotel,) ARLINGTON PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO HORSE SHOEING.

They have already finished, and in course of building, HEAVY MARKET AND MANURE WAGONS.

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OMAR W. WHITTEMORE.

Pure Drugs & Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Fancy Soaps.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded. Sunday hours, from 8, a. m. to I p. m., 2 to 5, and 6 to 8, p. m. Corner of Artington Avenue and Medford Street. Arlington, Mass.
-Arlington, Feb. 18, 1877.—tf

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

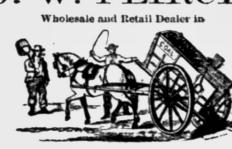
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Cane Chairs re-seated. Paper Hanging done to order. Repairing in all its branches.

Mr. Fessenden is a practical Cabinet Maker and Oil Finisher, and has a practical Carpet and Furniture Uphoister in his employ, and feels confident of pleasing all who may patronize him, both in work and prices.

Arlington, Dec. 7, 1878—16

BOOTS! BOOTS! J. W. PEIRCE,



Coal, Wood, Hay, Grain,

Cement, Lime and Plaster,

Has removed his office to the entrance of his Coal

MYSTIC STREET, Corner of Arlington Avenue, Arlington, Mass.

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ESTABLISHED, 1829.

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BOSTON, Wholesale and retail dealers in

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FANCY CROCERIES

Foreign Fruits and Sauces, CIGARS,

Hermetically Sealed Fruits and Vegetables, OF ALL KINDS.

JELLIES, &c.

Foreign and Domestic Preserves,

We would especially invite attention to our grades and prices of FLOURS. TEAS

COFFEES

We are receiving choice lots of CREAMERY BUTTER. Which we consider superior to any yet offered. Our stock of Choice Wines, &c., has been se

Lexington and vicinity.

Our Mr. Richardson will call on our customers in Arlington and on the Heights, for orders, every Monday and Thursday morning.

C. B. FESSENDEN, F. F. RUSSELL, S. P. PRENTISS.

FINE Steel Engravings and Chromos for sale at this office. C. S. PARKER.



A PEERLESS EXTERNAL SPECIFIC AND

#### BEAUTIFIER OF THE SKIN. GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

As a remedy for Diseases, Sores, Abrasions, and Roughness of the SKIN; as a deodorizer, disinfectant, and means of preventing, and curing Rheumatism and Gout; and as an ADJUNCT OF THE TOILET and THE BATH, "GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP" is incomparably the best article ever offered to

the American public. The COMPLEXION is not only freed from PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TAN, FRECK-LES, and all other blemishes, by its use, but acquires a TRANSPARENT DELICACY and VELVETY SOFTNESS through the clarifying and emollient action of this

WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER. The contraction of obnoxious diseases is prevented, and the complete disinfection of clothing worn by persons afflicted with contagious maladies is insured by it. FAMILIES and TRAVEL-ERS provided with this admirable purifier HAVE AT HAND THE MAIN ESSEN-TIAL OF A SERIES OF Sulphur Baths. Dandruff is removed, the hair retained, and grayness retarded by it.

Medical men advocate its use. Prices-25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and \$1.20. N. B.—There is economy in buying the large cakes.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE." Black or Brown, 50 Cents. C.N.Crittenton, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av. N.Y.

Leather Boots and

H. W. HILL.

MEN'S, YOUTHS

## and BOYS'

Boots,-all styles and varieties. Cor. Bucknam Court and Arlington Ave. \*\*GrV or low rent enables me to sell at very low prices, FOR CASH.

H. B. MITCHELL. Fresh, Smoked & Salt Fish,

Oysters, Clams, Lobsters, &c.

Arlington Avenue, Arlington, Mass. Goods delivered in any part of the town, FREE DAVID CLARK. SHed. street for goods not on hand promptly an25.3w

## Mortgagee's Sale.

DURSUANT to the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed, given by Daniel Mullen to George M. Rogers, dated February 19, 1877, and recorded with Middlesex (So. Dict.) Deeds, libro 1427, folio 577, and for breach of condition of said mortgage, will be sold at public auction on the premises hereinafter described, on MONDAY, the twenty-fourth day of February, A. D., 1879, at four o'clock in the atternoon, all and singular the mortgaged premises, viz.: A certain lot of land situated in the westerly part of Lexington, in the County of Middlesex, containing seventeen acres, be the same more or less, with the buildings thereon, beanded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a division wall beside the road leading to Bedford by land of George M. Rogers, thence running northwesterly as the wall now stands, to a corner by land formerly owned by one Isaac Muzzey; thence turning and running south-westerly on a line with land late of said Isaac Muzzey and land of Thomas R. Greenleaf to a wall and stake and stones; thence turning south-easterly and running by said wall to stake and stones at the meadow; thence on a straight line to another stake and stones at the ditch bank by said Roger's land; thence in a line of said the same land to the bounds first mentioned, being the same land conveyed by Abignil Muzzey to Joseph R. Reed by deed dated the 19th of June, 1865, and recorded with said deeds in book 963, page 153, and from said Reed to said Mullen by deed dated July 99, 1875, and Roger's land to the bounds first mentioned, being deed dated July 29, 1875, and recorded with said deeds, book 1358, page 295, subject to a mortgage to one Callwell, on which \$200 remains unpaid.

A payment of \$200 will be required of the purchasers, the balance of the purchase money to be paid in one week. GEORGE M. ROGERS,

## Mortgagee's Sale

To GEORGE F. TRIPP, the supposed owner of the WILL be sold at public auction, on the premiwes, on MONDAY, the twenty fourth day of February, A. D., 1879, at four o'clock in the afternoon, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage made by George F. Tripp to Samuel L. Batcheldor and Henry Stearns, Trustees under the last will of Silas Cutler, deceased, dated August 2, 1875, and recorded with Middlesex South District Deeds, book 1300

by said mortgage, and therein described as fol A certain tract or parcel of land, containing fifty acres, more or less, with the buildings thereon standing, situate in Lexington, Massachusetts, and being the same land conveyed by Stephen Robbins to said Silas Cutler, by deed dated August 21, 1845, and recorded in Middlesex South District Registry of Deeds, book 470, page 135, in which deed the premises are bounded as follows, to wit:-Beginning at the westerly corner of said premises on the north side of the great road leading from Concord to West Cambridge, by land of John Blanchard; then bounded by land of said Blanchard to lands of Billings Smith; then run blanchard to lands of Billings Smith; then running northeasterly on lands of said Billings Smith and lands of William L. Smith and lands lately belonging to Eli Robbins, as the fence stood on the 9th day of October, 1816, to the great meadow brook; then northerly by the said brook and lands of the heirs of the late Banjamin Locke, Esq.; then easterly, northerly and westerly by land of last mentioned heirs to the aforesaid brook; then northerly by said brook to lands now or late of Henry Wellington; then easterly by land of said of Henry Wellington; then easterly by land of said Wellington and land of the heirs of the late William Dickson; then southerly and easterly by land of the last mentioned heirs; then northerly on said Our steck of Choice Wines, &c., has been selected with great care, and imported to our special order, expressly for family and medicinal purposes, and can be relied on as being unexcelled by any in the market.

Goods delivered free of charge in Arlington, and vicinity.

Of the heirs of the late Jonathan winship by the wall to a corner; then southerly by land of the said heirs to land of Billings Smith; then by lands of the said Billings Smith to the pond; then northerly about nine rods; then a little northerly about five and a half rods to a point of the heirs of the late Jonathan winship by the wall to a corner; then southerly by land of the said Billings Smith to the pond; then northerly about nine rods; then a little or the late Jonathan winship by the wall to a corner; then southerly by land of the said Billings Smith to the pond; then northerly about nine rods; then a little or the late Jonathan winship by the wall to a corner; then southerly by land of the said Billings Smith to the pond; then northerly about nine rods; then a little or the late Jonathan winship by the wall to a corner; then southerly by land of the said Billings Smith to the pond; then northerly about nine rods; then a little or the late Jonathan winship by the wall to a corner; then southerly by land of the said Billings Smith to the pond; then northerly about nine rods; then or the late Jonathan winship by the wall to a corner; then southerly by land of the said Billings Smith to the pond; the northerly about nine rods; then or the late Jonathan winship by the wall wall to a corner; then southerly by land of the said Billings Smith to the pond; the northerly by land of the said Billings Smith to the pond; the late Jonathan winship by line wall to a corner; then southerly by land of the said Billings Smith to the pond; the late Jonathan winship by line wall to a corner; the late Jonathan winship by line wall to a corner; the late Jonathan winship by line wall to a corner; the late Jonathan winship by line wall to a corner; the late Jona heirs land by the wall to a corner; then by land near the upper dam or great meadow dam; thence on the last mentioned line or course, one rod above an elm tree to a stake and stones; then turning and running westerly on a line parallel with the said upper dam and one rod above said dam, five rods and eighteen and one half links to a stake and stones, and one rod northwesterly of an oak tree; then turning and running southerly, one rod to said oak tree; then southerly, seven rods and eight links to a stake and stones at an angle; then \$66 a week in your own town. \$5 Outsit free.
No risk. Reader, if you want a business
\$66 at which persons of either sex can make
great pay all the time they work, write for
particulars to H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine. then turning and running southerly about four rods to another corner by a bank wall; then south-erly by said bank wall, fifteen rods and one and a erly by said bank wall, lifteen rods and one and a half links to a corner by the path so called; then casterly by the southerly side of said path to hand of E. Blaisdell; then turning and running nearly a southwesterly course by lands of Ebenezer Blaisdell to the great road leading from Concord to West Cambridge; then turning and running north-westerly and westerly by said great road to the westerly and westerly by said great road to the bound first mentioned, or however otherwise the prenises may be bounded, measured, or described. Being the same premises conveyed to said Tripp by the said Trustees by deed of even date, and subject to all the exceptions, reservations, agreements, and easements contained and

rights, privileges, easements or interest of the Town of Arlington therein or to or in any part

hereof.

Five hundred dollars to be paid at time of sale.

SAMUEL L. BATCHELDER,
HENRY STEARNS,
Trustees and Mortgagees.

Watertown Len 29 1570

Watertown, Jan. 29, 1879. The undersigned has been appointed assigned of the estate of Michael Shechan, of Arlington, in the County of Middlesex, an Insolvent Debtor. The second meeting of the creditors of said debtor will be held at a Court of Insolvency, at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the thirteenth day of February, next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon; at which meeting creditors may be present and prove their claims.

JOHN S. WHITACRE,
jan25-3w

Assignee. said debtor will be held at a Court of Insolvency

#### By CHAS. E. DAMON, - Auctioneer. Mortgagee's Sale.

BY virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed, given by Jonathan G Carr and Sarah A. Carr, wife of Jonathan G., in her own right, now or formerly of Goffstown, County of Hillsborough, and State of New Hamp-shire, to Sarah A. G. Bailey, now or formerly of Arlington, County of Middlesex, and Common-wealth of Massachusetts, dated July 16th, 1877, and recorded in the Middlesex So. Dist. Deeds libro 1445, folio 157, will be sold at public auction, for breach of the condition of said mortgage, on MONDAY, the seventeenth day of February, 1879, at half past three o'clock in the afternoon, at and singular the premises conveyed by said mortgage deed, to wit:—A certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate in three parts of said Arlington, known as Arlington Heights being lots numbered 15 and 16, in block 10 of see tion A, as shown on a plan of said section of the Arlington Land Company's land, drawn by Whit Arington Land Company's land, drawn by Whitman and Breck, and recorded with Middlesex deeds, libro 21, plans and bounded as follows, viz :—Westerly by Park avenue, one hundred and fifty feet; northerly by Oakland avenue, one hundred and fifty feet; easterly by let 1, 2, and 3, one hundred and fifty three and 37-100 feet; and southerly by lot number 14, one hundred and fifty feet, was thousand six hundred. containing twenty-two thousand six bundred and two square feet (22,602), being the same premises tees of the Arlington Land Company, by deed dated September 15, 1873, and recorded with Middlesex deeds, libro 1280, folio 351. Also, another purcel of land adjoining the above, and bounded and described as follows:—Easterly by Cedar street, one immired and fifty (150) feet; northerly by Oakland avenue, one hundred and fifty (150) feet; westerly by lots number 15 and 16 in said block, one hundred and forty-two 64-100 feet; and southerly by lot number 3 in same block, one hundred and forty-eight 73-100 feet; containing twenty-one thousand sine hundred and three (2100) source feet as mer environment. RUBBER BOOTS.

Also,

Also,

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Fine Kid and Goat

Roots—all styles and varieties.

Rubber Boots—all styles and varieties.

Roots—all styles and varieties.

Roots—all styles and varieties.

Roots—all styles and varieties. cel of land in Arlington, in that part of Arlington called Arlington Heights, bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a point thirty seven and 7-10 feet distant from the fron post in stone culvert from Sucker brook, and running north-easterly on line of Park avenue seventy-four (74) feet; thence turning and running westerly one hundred and thirteen (f13) feet; thence turning hundred and thirteen (fl3) feet; thence turning and running northerly about seventy five (75) feet to railroad line; thence running westerly on said line thirty-eix 3-10 (38 3-10) feet; thence running southerly about one hundred and thirty-nine 5-19 (139 5-10) feet to line of proposed street; thence running easterly on same line of street one hundred and ten feet to the point of beginning, and containing twelve thousand one hundred and forty-seven (12147) square feet, more or less; being the same premises conveyed to said Ser. less; being the same premises conveyed to said Sar.

ah A. G. Bailey by the deed of the Trustees of the
Arlington Land Company, dated August 31st,

1874, and recorded with Middlesex Deeds, libro

1832, folio 553.

The above will be sold subject to last year's taxes.
Full particulars at time and place of sale

## REAL ESTATE.

Equity, and to all other persons interested in the real estate or mortgage hereinafter described: page 282, for a breach of the condition of said mortgage, all and singular the premises conveyed

ARLINGTON ADVOCATE, Personal attention will be given to every description of Tm and Sheet Iron Work. Repairing in all its branches, in the best manner.

described in the same deed from Stephen Robbins to Silas Cutler, and subject further to all title,

BUCKNAM COURT, Nearly Opposite the Pepst.

In his new quarters he will welcome his friends whom he thanks for their many past favors, and whose patronage in the future he hopes may be Bar Hacks turnished for Weddings and Funer-

# W. C. CURRIER.

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Prescott, John G. Saxe.

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Is it not rightly cisimed that WEBSTER is

Boston and Lowell Railroad.

ON and after January 6th, 2879, tanine will run as follows:-

LEAVE Boston FOR Concord, Mass., at 7.10, 8.25, a. m.; 12.20, 4.20, 5.25, 6.25, ††7.45, †10.20, ††11.10, p. m. Return at 5.50, 6.50, 7.40, 8.45, a. m.; 12.45, 8.20, 4.30, 5.50, ††9.40, p. m. LEAVE Boston FOR Bedfurd at 7.10, 8.25, a. m.; 12.20, 4.20, 5.25, 6.25, ††7.45, †10.20, ††11.10, p. m. Return at 6.00, 7.00, 7.50, 8.55, a. m.; 12.55, 8.20,

6.00, †19.50, p. m. LEAVE Boston FOR Lexington at 7.16, 8.25,

LEAVE Boston FOR Lexington at 7.16, 8.25, a. m.; 12.20, 2.40, 4.20, 5.25, 6.25, 7.45, †10.20, ††11.16, p. m. Beturn at 6.10, 7.10, 8.00, 9.05, a. m.; 1.05, 3.40, 4.50, 6.25, †9.15, ††10.00, 0. m.

LEAVE Boston FOR Arthmeton at 7.10, 8.25, a. m.; 12.20, 2.40, 4.20, 5.25, 6.25, 7.45, †10.29, ††11.10, p. m. Return at 6.28, 7.28, 8.18, 9.28, a. m.; 12.9, 3.55, 5.08, 6.42, †9.33, ††10.18, p. m.

LEAVE Boston FOR North Aremment 7.10, 8.25, a. m.; 12.20, 2.40, 4.20, 5.25, 6.25, 7.45, †10.20, ††11.10, p. m. Return at 6.34, 7.34, 8.24, 9.29, a. m.; 1.25, 4.00, 5.14, 6.48, †9.39, ††10.24, p. m.

LEAVE Boston FOR Elm Street at 7.10, 8.25, a. m.; 12.20, 2.40, 4.20, 5.25, 2.25, 7.45, †10.20, ††11.10, p. m. Return at 6.37, 7.37, 8.27, 9.32, a. m.; 1.27, 4.02, 5.17, 6.51, †9.42, ††10.27, p. m.

LEAVE Boston FOR THE North at 7.00, 8.06, a.m.; 12.00, m.; 2.30, 5.35, p.m. Lowell, 7.60, 8.00, 10.00, a.m.; 12.00, m.; 1.15, 2.30, 4.00, 4.45, 5.35, 6.15, ††11.15, p. m. Return, 6.00, 7.00, 7.30, 7.35, 8.30, 9.30, 11, a.m.; 12.15, 2.15, 4.55, 5.30, 6.15, ††9.30, p. m.

LEAVE Boston FOR Stoneham at 7.00, 10.00, a. m.; 1.15, 5.00, p. m.

LEAVE Boston FOR Stoneham at 7.00, 10.00, a. m.; 1.15, 5.00, p. m.

n.; 1.15, 5.00, p.m., LEAVE Boston FOR Stoneham at 7.00, 10.00, LEAVE Boston FOR Stomebam at 7.00, 10.00, 11.30, a.m.; 12.10, 2.30, 4.00, 4.45, 5.10, 6.15, 6.30, 7.30, p.m. al so Saturdays at 10.30, p.m. Return, 5.50, 6.50, 7.20, 8.10, 8.50, 10.95, 11.25, a.m.; k.00, 2.40, 3.50, 4.50, 6.15, p.m.; also Saturdays at 9.65, p.m. Weburn at 6.45, 7.45, 10.60, 11.30, a.m.; 12.10, 3.00, 4.4.5, 5.10, 5.45, 6.15, 6.30, 7.30, \*\*10.30, p.m. Return, 6.00, 7.00, 7.30, 8.29, 9.00, 10.15, kl.35, a.m.; 1.15, 4.00, 5.00, 6.25, \*9.15, p.m. Wandlester at 6.43, 7.00, 7.45, 8.00, 10.00, 11.30, a.m.; 12.10, 2.30, 3.00, 4.00, 4.45, 5.10, 5.45, 6.15, 6.30, 7.30, \*\*10.30, p.m. Return, 6.08, 6.28, 7.08, 7.40, 2.55, 8.28, 9.10, 10.28, 11.43, a.m.; 1.25, 1.57, 2.57, 4.09, 5.08, 5.45, 6.33, 6.57, 98.28, †10.12, p.m.

6.57, \*0.28, ††10.12, p.m.
\*On Wednesdays one hour later. \*\*On Wednesdays at 11.20, p.m. † Wednesdays only, † Weddays excepted. SUNDAY trains leave Boston for Lowell and way stations at 8.46, a.m.; 1.15 and 5.66, p.m.; for Concord, N. H., at 5.06, p.m. Leave Lowell at 8.17 and 8.55, a.m., and 4.30, p.m.

WM. M. PARKER, Jan. 6, 1879.-1y

Take the Local Paper. M. A. RICHARDSON & CO.,

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CELEBRATED MAGEE Stoves and RANGES

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embracing the Vendome. Champion and STANDARD Parlor Stoves GLOBE, SVOTE BEINDOS

STANDARD

RANGES. furnished at ton prices, Stove Linings & Stove Repairing a specialty.

#### Lexington, Oct. 14, 1876.-y NEW STABLE.

THE subscriber has removed his Hack, Livery, and Boarding Stable from the stand he has ecupied for 10 years on the Avenue, to the new

FAIRBANKS STANDARD

SCALES.



FOUR PAGES COLORED PLATES.

Warmly endorsed by

Ruius Choate, H. Coleridge, Smart,
More than fifty College Presidents. And the best American and European Scholars.

O come intelligent men and women.
Several years inter, and has one-dith more matter, than any other Dictionary.

THE BEST.

ALSO. Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary. 1040 Pages Cetavo. 600 Engravings.

THE NATIONAL STANDARD.

Eastern and Middle States.

At Montville, Me., a farmer named McFarland, his wife and granddaughter were mur-dered by one Rowell, an insane man, who was in turn killed by a neighbor whom he attacked. Mrs. Catharine Gorman, who was bitten in October last by a dog, died in Philadelphia of hydrophobia.

The best part of Turkey City, Pa., has been destroyed by fire.

A two years' crop of ice has been harvested along the Hudson river this season-a thirg that has never happened before. The number of tons stowed away exceeds 3,000,000.

Judge Lowell, in the United States circuit court at Boston rendered a decision in the celebrated Woodbury patent case, which has been in litigation for more than thirty years. The decision was adverse to the plaintiffs, the judge refusing to sustain the patent on the ground of lack of originality, and the bill was dismissed, with costs. Had the patent been sustained, it would have covered nearly all the planing machines in use in the United States, and its value would have been nearly \$40,000,-000, of which \$10,000,000 is for royalties claimed to have accrued since its issue. The case will probably be reargued before the supreme court at Washington.

Rev. H. H. Hayden's trial for the murder of Mary E. Stannard, of Madison, Conn., bas been postponed until April.

The various stage lines in New York have reduced their fares from ten cents to five.

One hundred of the several hundred laborers who went to Brazil last spring, to work on a railroad, arrived in New York, the other day. They suffered a great deal from the climate and other causes, were finally aided to return to this country by the Brazilian government, and reached New York in a dilapidated con-

A New York paper asserts that Jay Gould, the well-known "financier," has been losing at the rate of \$100,000 a week since the first of January, in an unsuccessful attempt, on an enormous scale, to cause a rise in gold and a fall in stocks.

Father Pelletier, a Catholic priest died while officiating at a marriage ceremony in New York.

Cashier James W. Barron, of the Dexter (Me.) savings bank, was found bound, gagged, wounded and unconscious near the vault door of the institution on February 22, 1878, and died the next morning in a state of insensi-bility. It was supposed at the time that he had been murdered by robbers, and several circumstances indorsing that belief were pointed out; but now come detectives who have beed investigating the matter and allege that Mr. Barron committed suicide. It is asserted his accounts were not straight. After his death his widow received several thousand dollars subscribed by banks throughout the country in recognition of her husband's heroic death, and money had been raised to build the Barron memorial church, now partly finished.

The three leading New York bank note companies—the American, National and Continental-have consolidated under the name of the American Bank Note company. This action was taken because since the national government established the bureau of engraving and printing at Washington, the business for merly appropriated by these companies has been mainly transacted by that bureau, and profits have been correspondingly cut down. Miss Annie Bartell failed in her attempt to

walk 3,000 consecutive quarter miles in 3,000 consecutive quarter hours, in New York, after completing 566 quarters of her allotted task. During the latter part of her walk she suffered intensely from physical prostration.

The city of Elizabeth, N. J., was unable to pay the interest—amounting to \$35,000—on its debt. The cause is said to be due mainly

#### to extravagance in street improvements. Western and Southern States

Forty houses in Lockport, Texas, were demolished by a tornado; one child was killed and several persons were badly injured.

Runners from Sitting Bull, arriving at Standing Rock agency, in Dakota, say the warrior wants to return from Canada to Standing Rock, as his tribe, the Uncapapas, stop on that reservation. The Bismarck (Dakota) Tribune publishes this message from Sitting Bull to the Uncapapas: "Once I was strong and brave and my people had hearts of iron, but now I am a coward and will fight no more forever. My people are cold and hungry; my women are sick and my children are freezing. I will do as the Great Father wishes. I will give my guns and my ponies into his hands. My arrows are broken and my war paint thrown to the winds."

General Brady, second assistant postmaster-general, and William E. Chandler testified be-fore the Potter committee that they sent the cipher dispatches which appeared in the New York Tribune to that paper.

The House committee on war claims has anthorized its chairman to report to the House a bill appropriating \$287,628, to be divided among 657 war claimants, whose cases have been reported favorably upon by the commit-

William E. Merrick and John Ackey were hanged at Indianapolis, Ind., the former for poisoning his wife, who gave birth to a child in her death struggles and was then buried with her babe in a pile of rubbish by the un-natural father, and the latter for shooting a fellow-gambler who he charged had swindled

Losses amounting to \$235,000 were incurred by the destruction by fire of a furniture estab-lishment and dry goods house in St. Joseph,

Twelve buildings at Mason. Tenn., were destroyed by fire.

A tornado at Iuka, Miss., killed six colored persons, five of them children, and destroyed five buildings, including a church.

A boiler explosion at Bloomington, Ill., killed four persons - literally tearing their bodies to fragments-and badly injured a fifth. B. F. Jones has been elected United States

Senator from Louisiana, to succeed Mr. Eustis. and John J. Ingalis has been re-elected to the same body from Kansas, the former being a Democrat and the latter a Republican.

The oyster schooner Adamantine sank in Chesapeake bay, between Redge's straits and Smith's island, and the bodies of ten men. composing her captain and crew, were found lashed to the deck, which was several feet

Three men were killed and a woman was severely injured while trying to escape from a fire in the City almshouse at Louisville, Ky. Samuel B. Bowles, ex-county engineer of Hamilton county, Ohio, was arrested on the charge of forging and raising county bonds to the amount of \$22,000.

#### From Washington.

Senator Ferry has introduced a bill providing that able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen an forty-five years, resident within the respective States and Territories, except such as may be exempt by law, shall constitute the militia. The militia are to be divided into two classes—the active to be known as the national or State guard, as the legisla-ture of each State may prescribe, and the inactive to be known as the reserve militia. The bill proposes to appropriate \$1,000,000 to pro-viding arms, ammunition and other ordinary and quartermaster stores for the active militia.

In executive session the Senate committee on commerce reported in favor of rejecting the nominations of Merritt and Burt for col ector and naval officer of New York. Secretary Sherman's letter, giving the reasons why the removal of General Arthur and Mr. Cornell was deemed necessary, and the replies of these gentlemen, were made public.

Dr. Henry R. Linderman, director of the United States mint, died in Washington a few days ago, aged fifty-four years.

The investigation into a large number of cipher dispatches was begun by the Potter

The Senate, in executive session, has confirmed the nomination of Senat r Christiancy as United States minister to Peru.

ere received from William E. Chandler and Mr. Hiscock—the latter a member of the committee-and that they were mainly translared by Messrs. Hazard and Grosvenor, through the aid of an Associated Press dispatch, which stated the cipher was an old mining one, taken from the household dictionary.

The subscriptions to the new four per cent, oan during January amounted to \$158,851,150. Chief Joseph's Nez Perces Indians are willing to cede their lands, amounting to about 4,800 Equare miles, to the government for six town-ships in the Indian Territory and \$250,000 in money. The interior department agrees to terms and Congress is to be asked to

make the necessary appropriation. The Senate committee on agriculture heard Commissioner Le Duc in advocacy of legislation which will enable the department of agriculture to give more attention to the subject of cattle diseases and make scientific investigation, with a view of devi-ing measures for their prevention or suppression.

The Senate sub committee of the Teller investigating committee has returned to Washington from its visit to the South.

The public debt was decreased \$2,751,980.66 during January, and \$9,890,711.39 during the past six months. Cash in the treasury, \$382,-450,695.96. Debt less cash in the treasury, **\$2**,025,896.130,43.

#### Foreign News.

Eighty gentlemen, comprising the American industrial deputation, arrived in the City of Mexico and were welcomed by President Diaz. The object of the deputation is to obtain full information in regard to the imports and exports, the mining, mannfacturing and com-mercial interests of Mexico; also the condition of that country's educational and charitable institutions. All the leading mercantile and manufacturing interests of the United States are represented in the deputation.

The bodies of the dead throughout the Russian plague-infected districts are buried.

A fire in Hong Kong, China, destroyed 368 houses, valued at about \$1,000,000. Several houses were demolished and many persons killed by the caving in of a large

quarry in the suburbs of Oporto, Portugal. There is talk of relieving the sufferers from the Bark of Glasgow failure by a huge lottery. Six hundred persons belonging to a caravan near Hedjax, were reported killed, by a party

of Arabs. France has a new president, Marshal Mac Mahon having resigned eleven months before the expiration of his term of office. The cause of his withdrawal, after serving six years, is priefly as follows: The majority in both branches of the French legislature had promised the cabinet of M. Dufaure, the prime minister, their support upon condition that changes in the heads of several departments were made. After the recent senatorial elections, in which the republicans secured a signal victory, the leaders of that party, in accordance with the compact, demanded the removal of several public officers. For a time Marshal MacMahou opposed the changes requested of him by the cabinet and legislature, but at last consented to signing the decree removing several high officers. When it came to signing the military decree, making changes among the heads of the army, MacMahon flatly refused, saying: "I cannot sign a decree superseding brave generals, my friends and comrades," and tendered his resignation in a letter to the cabinet. The letter of resignation was read to the senate and chamber of deputies at Versailles, and two hours afterward Jules Grevy, president of the latter body, was elected MacMahon's successor by a vote of 536 to 99 for General Chanzy. M. Grevy was at once proclaimed president of the French republic for the term of seven years. This important change in the life of the French republic was made without much excitement or any disturbance. After Grevy's election Mac-Mahon's cabinet tendered their resignations, but the new president expressed a wish that they remain in office another month. President Grevy comes of a family of farmers, is nearly seventy years old, and among French living statesmen is one of the eldest. A lawyer by profession, he has always been a staunch republican, and when the empire of Napoleon III. came he refused to make any terms with it, and continued one of its most uncompromising enemies.

The letter of Captain Adams, of the British ship Ralston, describing his meeting a sup-posed pirate alongside a burning vessel off the British coast, proves to have been a silly hoax. M. Gambetta has been elected president of the French chamber of deputies, to succeed M. Grevy, elected to the presidency of the republic. He received 214 votes out of a total of

The plague began to spread with such viruthroughout the infected districts of Russia that the czar orderei the adoption of summary measures for stopping the disease. The minister of the interior was empowered to burn Wetlianka and other villages where necessary, the inhabitants to be removed elsewhere within the quarantine district. General Louis Melikoff was appointed governorgeneral of the plague-stricken districts, with full powers to adopt extraordinary measures. He was accompanied by a medical commission to investigate the causes of the epidemic. From St. Petersburg came a dispatch stating that efforts to stay the plague proved unavailing. The local sanitary commission of Moscow decided on the most stringent precautions. such as the closing of unhealthy basement dwellings, the erection of buildings to secommoda e 2,000 people and of furnaces for burn-ing infected clothes, and the gratuitous distribution of cocked provisions. Russia also asked England to send medical men to report on the epidemic. Meanwhile great alarm was felt in other European countries, and a sanitary council was convoked at Rome to take precautionary measures against the dreaded disease. An Austrian imperial ordinance was issued, identical with that of the German government, prohibiting the importation of a large number of articles from Russia, and ordering the disinfection of all arrivals therefrom.

The Theater Royal, Glasgow, Scotland, with capacity of seating 4,000, originally costing \$150,000, and having the largest stage of any theater in the kingdom, has been totally destroyed by fire.

Two d rectors of the broken City of Giasgow bank have been convicted of fraud, theft and embezzlement and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. The five other directors—convicted of uttering false abstracts of balance sheets-were sentenced each to eight months' imprisonment.

#### CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate. Mr. Sargent called up his bill for the abolition of the volunteer navy, and it was passed Hon. James Shields, the new Senator from Missouri, was sworn in and took his seat in the .Mr. Edmunds reported a substitute Senate... from the House joint resolution. proposing a constitutional amendment prohibiting the payment of Southern war claims .... The bill to pay Warren Mitchell \$128,602 for cotton captured by United States troops at Savannah, was then taken up. Mr. Hill, of Georgia, opposed the bill and war claims generally, while Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, spoke in favor of the bill, Without taking action, the Senate went into executive session .... When the doors were reopened a message was received from the House

tor Matthews and the electoral count. Ad-Mr. Davis presented a memorial signed by 3.190 prominent business and professional men providing for the establishment of a national industrial bureau and the collation of full statistics regarding agriculture and labor . . . The bill for the cotton claim of Warren Mitchell was taken up as unfinished business, and after

transmitting the : estimony in regard to Sena-

a long discussion was rejected by 30 to 17 . . . . Mr. Edmunds moved to take up his resolutions affirming the validity of the constitutional amendments, and it was agreed to by 29 to 16; but without debating the resolutions the Sen-

ate adjourned. Mr. Edmund's resolution affirming the validity of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution were taken up, and Mr Morgan proceeded to speak in opposition to their adoption, and in favor in opposition to their adoption, and in ravor of the substitute agreed upon by the Demo-oratic senators in caucus. Adjourned after an

fax seminary at Alexandria for the use of its buildings during the war. After a discussion the committee struck out the enacting clause, add the House concurred in this action by 121 to 89....Beports on both sides of the question of transferring the Indian bureau from the interior to the war department were submitted

from the commission. Adjourned.

Mr. McCreery, from the joint committee appointed at the last session of Congress to inquire into the expediency of transferring the Indian bureau from the interior to the war department, submitted a report signed by four members of the committee in favor of the transfer . . . Mr. Hoar, from the minority of the committee on privileges and elections, submitted a report signed by himself, Messrs. Cameron of Wisconsin and Mitchell of Oregon, in favor of a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting the States from disfranchising persons on account of sex. Adjourned after an executive session.

House. The bill introduced by Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, for the lending of \$500 by the government to any person desiring to take advantage of the provisions of the homestead act came up. Mr. Wright said the bill provided for that class of people who were not worth \$300. He was told that his idea was utopian, but he only followed the example set 100 years ago by Benjamin Franklin in Pennsylvania. There were millions of starving men in the country who should either be given employ-ment or land. Mr. Cox, of New York, also supported the bill, which was finally rejected by a vote of 212 to 22. Adjourned.

The bill restricting Chinese emigration was discussed. It provides that no master of a vessel owned by any citizens of the United States shall take on board at any foreign port any number of Chinese exceeding fifteen with intent to bring them to the United States under a penalty of \$100 for each such passenger in a penalty of \$100 for each such passenger in excess of fifteen, such penalty to become a lien on the vessel. The bill was opposed by Mr. Townsend, of New York, and supported by Messrs. Luttrell and Page, of California, and Willis, of Kentucky. The bill was finally passed by a vote of 155 to 72. Adjourned.

The following amendments to the postoffice appropriation bill were adopted: Increasing the appropriation for route agents from \$1,-075,000 to \$1,125,000; increasing the appropriation for elerks in postoffices from \$3,460,000 to \$3,600,000; increasing the appropriation for letter carriers from \$1,900,000 to \$2,-000,000; increasing the appropriations for transportation on star routes from \$5,690,000 to \$5,900,000; for railroad transportation from \$8,715,000 to \$9,000.000, and for steambeat transportation from \$750,000 to \$500,000. Ad-

Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana, introduced a bill to secure from loss, depositors in the Freedman's Savings and Trust company . . . A bill was intreduced by Mr. Peddie for the construction of a ship canal to connect the waters of New York bay with the waters of Newark bay. Adjourned.

Mr. Saunders announced that the joint committee on the proposed transfer of the Indian bureau to the war department had been unable to agree on a report, being equally divided. He submitted a report of four of the members. together with a bill authorizing the President emporarily to transfer the management of certain Indian tribes from the interior to the war department...Mr. Booth, of California, presented a petition asking for the payment of war premiums out of the Geneva award . . . . A message and a bundle of documents in relation to the New York custom house nominations were received from the President, when the Senate went into executive session, after which

it adjourned. Mr. Chalmers of Mississippi, in answer to Mr. Bragg, protested that there was no motive of sectional advantage underlying the presentation of Southern war claims. Mr. Hooker, of the same State, concurred in these views ... Mr. Hewitt of New York, spoke for the army reganization bill, defended the posse comitatus clause, and gave notice of his intention to move the repeal of the clause authorizing the use of the army to preserve the peace at the polls. Adjourned.

#### A Message by the President.

The following message by the President to the Senate accompanied a letter of Secretary Sherman, in which that official reiterated his f rmer charges against Messrs, Arthur and Cornell, the supended collector and the naval officer at New York :

I transmit herewith a letter of the secretary of the treasury in regard to the suspension of the late collector and Laval officer of the port of New York, with accompanying documents. In addition thereto I respectfully submit the following observations:

The custom house of New York collects more than two thirds of all the customs revenues of the government. Its administration is a matter not of local interests merely, but is of great importance to the people of the whole country. For a long period of time it has been used to manage and con'rol political affairs. The officers suspended by me are and for several years have been engaged in the active personal management of the party politics of the city and State of New York. The duties of the offices held by them have been regarded as of subordinate importance to their partisan work. Their offices have been conducted as part of the political machinery under their control. They have made the custom house

a center of partisan political management. The custom house should be a business office. It should be conducted on business principles. General James, the postmaster of New York city, writing on this subject, says 'The postoffice is a business institution, and should be run as such. It is my deliberate judgment that I and my subordinates can do more for the party of our choice by giving the people of this city a good and effi ient postal service than by controlling primaries or dicta-ting nominations." The New York custom e should be placed on the same footing with the New York postoffice. But under the suspended officers the custom house would be one of the principal political agencies in the State of New York. To change this, they profess to believe, would be, in the language of Mr. Cornell in his response, "to surrender their personal and political rights."

Convinced that the people of New York, and of the country generally, wish the New York custom house to be administered solely with a view to the public interest, it is my purpose to do all in my power to introduce into this great office the reforms which the country decires. With my information of the facts in the case. and with a deep sense of the responsible obligation imposed upon me by the constitution, to " take care that the laws be faithfully executed." I regard it as my plain duty to suspend the officers in question and to make the nominations now before the Senate, in order that this important office may be honestly and efficiently administered. R. B. HAYES. Executive Mansion, Jan. 31, 1879.

When a young tobacco chewer, who boasted that his father used the weed up to the day of his death, was asked if he didn't think it shortened his days, replied: "Not at all. Each one of his days was twenty-four hours long, just the same as if he hadn't used tobacco."

A motion is either lost, tabled or carried, while an opinion is invariably ex-

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Whitelaw Reid, of the New York Tribune, testified before the Potter committee that the cipher dispatches which appeared in his paper.

Cratic senators in caucus, Adjourned after an executive session.

The House non-concurred in the Senate's either with its gratification or the subsequent tranquility of the stomach.

teer navy, and went into committee of the The nature of the disease known as whole on the bill to pay the claim of the Fairyellow fever seems to have greatly changed of late years, and in various localities.

The excessive corpulency of a certain United States Senator has long been the butt of editorial wit and spicy bon mots from the pens of Washington correspondents. Few persons have suspected that his obesity was a disease, and liable to prove fatal. Yet this is the sad fact. Excessive fatness is not only a disease in itself, but one liable to generate other and more serious ones. Chemistry has at last revealed a safe, sure and reliable remedy for this abnormal condition of the system in Allan's Anti-Fat. Distinguished chemists have pronounced it not only harmless but very beneficial to the system, while remedying the diseased condition. Sold by druggists.

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SELL THE FARM.

The Slain.

GOOD EVENING. When night comes creeping slowly down the

And day, with all its brooding cares, is done, What joy the bosom of the young man thrills

GOOD MOBNING.

How breaks the rosy dawn, with memories Of happy visions lasting all night through

Of clustering dreams his pillow lightly pressed, Of hopes that brighten with the morning new.

GOOD GRACIOUS How silently and grim the livery man Extends the bill for "that 'ere horse an

How vanquished hopes his eyes no longer scan, While brooding sorrow bids the world, "Good

R. J. Burdette.

#### MY HOUR OF PERIL.

A THRILLING SKETCH.

Some thought me plain, many passable, and a few decidedly handsome, Whether or not I could lay any just but certain it was, at eighteen, the education and position in life might have secured for them a hand, in a pecuniary point of view, far more desirable than mine. Herbert Stanley was a young man, handsome, rich, accomplished, talented, and in every way a most eligible match. Scarcely had I recovered from the surprise the unexpected offer of his hand and heart occasioned me, when I met George Morgan, my second suitor, who was a

from the thriving town of G-...... He was neither brilliant nor particularly prepossessing in his personal appearance, but he stood well in his profession, had acquired some property, and had established for himself one of the finest and most unexceptionable characters. and to him my heart inclined.

We were married, and I returned with him to his pleasant home in G-Twelve years of conjugal happiness, such as seidom falls to the lot of mortals, had passed over our heads, and two little ones had been given to us to unite our hearts more closely, and to bring fresh parlor, busily plying my needle. My children were away, passing the day with a friend, and Mr. Morgan was at his office. He had informed me in the morning that important business called him to New York, and that it was his intention to leave on the evening boat, and my fingers were flying to get the last stitches set in some clothes he was to take with him.

I had been sitting some time, wholly engaged in my work, when I heard the creaking of the front door upon its hinges, and it slowly opened; clesed again; the stealthy steps in the hall fell distinctly on my ear. I caught a glimpse of a shadow on the floor. Hastily throwing aside my sewing, I arose to ascertain by whom and for what I was thus unexpectedly visited; but before I had time to advance a step the tall, powerful fig-ure of a man stood in the doorway. One glance in the new-comer's face

was enough to drive all the color from my lips and cheeks, to make my very blood freeze in my veins, and my knees smite one against the other.

It was Herbert Stapley. I had no seen him since the night of his rejection, twelve years before. But I had heard, from time to time, that life had gone variously with him, that he had met with heavy losses in business, which had brought on mental derangement, and for some months he had been regarded as hopelessly insane. He had now escaped from the asylum where he had been confined, and had come to pay a visit to me, the object of his early love. His head and feet were bare. A pair of coarse blue pants and a plaid calico shirt were his only attire. His long, black disheveled locks fell far down upon his shoulders, and in the red-leather hunting belt which fancifully encircled his waist, a pistol and bowie knife were distinctly visible. A flerce gleam of wild delight shot from

his dark eyes as they fell upon me. Seizing the knife in one hand, he brandished it over his head, and with a laugh loud and diabolical, drew it several times across his throat and forehead so that I was in momentary expectation of seeing a frightful wound inflicted.

"Laura Moore," he exclaimed (Moore was my maiden name), "when we were young and handsome, I loved you, adored you, as no man ever before adored woman; but you scorned my love, you spurned me from you, you smiled graciously upon my hated rival, and you gave him the precions treasure of your heart, but I've got you now! You refused to be my bride on earthyou shall be mine in heaven! Thither I am going, and you shall accompany me! Here is the instrument that will take us there!"

Saying this, he advanced with rapid strides toward me, secured me by the arm, flourished the deadly weapon dexterously over my head, brought the blunt edge directly across my throat, and then fell back again to the door, and stood gazing upon me with those wild, glaring eyes of his till the very blood

I essayed to rise, but terror rendered me powerless. It seemed as if every muscle had become rigid, and all power of motion denied me. I glanced toward the door. Herbert Stanley must have interpreted the glance.

"You cannot escape," he exclaimed, exultingly. "I have taken care to pre-

was the prayer which arose up in my to provide a dinner worthy of my guest. soul, for I knew that no human aid was

Again the madman advanced with the less as a statue.

But with this hour of peril came strength adequate to the emergency. The courage which had for a moment deserted me, revived and triumphed over fear. I knew that to plead for "I believe, Mr. Stanley," I said, "that you have the key of the door in mercy, to sue for life, would be in vain. My entreaties would be unheeded, and perhaps instant death would be the consequence. My only hope then lay in stratagem. A plan whirled through my brain with lightning speed, and upon it I determined to act.

"Release me, Herbert," I said, with as much calmness as I could command, and come sit down by my side. I want

He obeyed. "You will be my wife?" he said. You accept my proposition?" I bowed an assent. A triumphant

smile lighted up his features. "Herbert," I began, "you offered me the rich treasure of your heart, but I blindly and foolishly refused it. I claims to beauty, I am unable to say; recklessly threw away my own happiness, but the act was thoughtless, an unprehonor and pleasure of my alliance were | cedented one, and I have never ceased to solicited by two individuals whose birth, regret it. This time you shall not sue

Another wild, shrill laugh resounded in my ears, and the maniac's eyes shone

additional luster. "I knew," he said, proudly brushing back the long black looks from his high, broad forehead, "I knew your woman's heart could not a second time withstand the power of my charms. Ladies have always courted and admired me. I have been for years the center of universal honor and homage, and though age is creeping on apace, I can slip into the heart of a woman as slyly and subtly as in the days of my early manhood!'

"Herbert, I will, as I said, be the bride of your future life. The unseen joy's of the eternal world we will share together. But no bride ever leaves her father's home without making preparations; neither can I leave the abiding place of my earthly husband without making some arrangements necessary for his comfort and happiness. I will prepare a dinner, to be ready against his return, and for joy and sunlight to our happy, cheerful the little ones God has given me. home. It was an August afternoon, un. While I am in the flesh I must be faithusually warm and sultry, that I was sit- ful to the vows made in the flesh. We will refresh our bodies before starting upon our long journey. It shall be our marriage feast; you shall be the bridegroom and the honored. My husband will be there to see the happy exchange around him, and in spite of his desperhave made.

> Thus I ran on, betraying neither by look nor act the mental terror of my soul. The eyes of the maniac glared less fiercely; the knife was replaced in the belt. I had touched the right cord in his breast; his vanity had been flattered by my praises, and by readily according to his wishes for the passing moment, I felt the danger was averted.

> Determined to follow up the advan. tage I had so unexpectedly gained. 1 arose calmly, and with a forced smile, said, "I will go now and prepare the dinner-our wedding feast. We will eat for the last time with our fellowmortals, and take of them an affection-

> ate farewell. "So we will !" replied Stanley, gaily 'So we will. It shall be, a marriage like the marriage of Cana. Water will be turned into wine, and we will eat the bread of life," and he folded me to his bosom in a rough embrace.

"Now, Herbert," said I, after a moment, "I will go and make ready for the medium of the spinal marrow, every likely brought over with their old our journey; time is precious and we will not delay our happiness." And I proceeded to the dining-room and com menced laying the cloth dishes on the means follows that the head is deprived table; getting necessary preparations for a meal, I hoped by so doing I should be able to elude the argus eyes of my jailor, and when a favorable moment present itself I would leap from the

window and escape by flight.

But no cat ever watched for prey more closely than Herbert Stanley watched me. His eyes never left me, and I saw that an attempt to escape would be but to jump into the very jaws of death. hopeless, my mind grew active. A bright thought crossed it.

"If I remember rightly, Herbert," said I, "you used to be a great admirer of the canine species?"

"Yes," was the reply.
"Now," said I, "I will show you a
most splendid specimen of a dog; he is And a large, shaggy, Newfoundland dog came slowly into the room, wagging his tail with doggish joy.

"That is our only errand boy," I continued, pointing to the animal, "and a better one could not be found. He does our marketing daily, and saves us a deal of trouble. Such a sagacious creature you never beheld. All I have to do is just to write upon a little bit of paper whatever we want, and the quantity, and put it in a basket, which Neptune takes in his mouth and presents to the butcher, baker or grocer, as we tell him, and forthwith he returns with the articles desired. Now, let me exhibit one

I took my pencil from my pocket and wrote upon a little scrap of paper these

"MR. BROWN -For heaven's sake Stanley, a maniac. Come with a force from him.

LAURA MOBGAN.

I trembled violently as I read, for I saw the maniac was a little suspicious glittering blade quivering in his hand, of me. With every movement I was in I felt the iron grasp of his hand upon momentary expectation that he would my shoulder, saw the bright blade of snatch the paper from me to ascertain When two crowd into a sleigh not big enough | the bowie knife pointed directly at my | for himself if I had indeed read it as it heart, and stood powerless and motion- was written, and I knew well the detection of my deception would be instant death. Hastily folding the note, I dropped it into the basket, and placed

> your pessession. Do me the favor to unlock it, if you please, for Neptune to pass out.

The request was made politely, and Stanley, equally politely, opened the door for the dog. Hope once more en-tered my heart. My dreadful situation would soon be known, and help might reach me.

A half-hour passed; Neptune had not yet appeared. Stanley grew impatient at the long delay. Again he drew the knife from his belt,

"Let the marriage feast go," he said angrily. But I skillfully and adroitly managed to draw him into conversation upon old times, when I was the fiame of his youthful ambition. I told him several little stories and amusing anecdotes of my childhood, spoke of my early school days and his college life, and the honors he had won.

At last steps were heard on the piazsa; I distinguished my husband's voice, and the tread of half a dozen men, Stanley, too, knew that voice. Its rich, melodious tones had years before grated harshly on his jealous ear. Springing like a tiger upon me, he shouted in a voice of thunder:

"My keepers have come, but they cannot capture me; they will find me a cold, stiffened corpse. My spirit will have gone to the eternal world, to enjoy its celestial glories with you, my beautiful bride." And again the same wild, fiendish laugh rang through the house, and the bright steel blade of the bowie knife glittered in the sunbeams.

A cold tremor ran over me, but courage did not forsake me. With herenlean strength and energy I seized the madman's arm, and averted the deadly blow; then, with the agility of a panther, I sprang through the open is his theory that the fire was started by window, and rushed at lightning speed around the house.

Taken completely by surprise, and bewildered at my unexpected flight, Herbert Stanley stood for a moment undecided what course to pursue. He next found himself rudely assailed by mill to carry off the finer particles of was knocked out of his hand; a strong rope was thrown dexterously over his arms and shoulders and drawn tightly ate struggles to free himself, he was captured. My hour of peril was over, My life had hung as if it were a thread, and my soul had been fortified for the emergency, but now came a reaction. My brain whirled; a film came before my eyes, and I fell senseless into the arms of my husband.

At last I awoke to consciousness, as if from a dream. Life and its blessings were mine once more to enjoy, and from the very depths of my soul I breathed forth a prayer of unmistakable joy and thankfulness to the Most High for my unexpected deliverance. Herbert Stanley was taken back to the asy-lum from which he had escaped, and in a few months after completed his miserable existence.

How a Man Feels with His Head Off. It is considered on all sides that the body does not feel one instant after decapitation-for the brain being the seat of sensation to the whole frame through part of the body beneath the point at which the latter may be divided must of sensation immediately after decapitation, nor that it may not retain its consciousness, and, like the head of the Iriah knight who was killed by Saladin in the holy war, get up and declare that it was never cut off by so sharp a cimeter before-nor, like that of the assassin Legare, swear roundly at the executioner for not keeping a keener axe; but it is quite impossible that it may be troubled with very serious reflection upon the But as my flight grew more and more irrevocability of its fate, and the awfulness of its deprivation. In support of this unpleasant theory many facts are adduced, with grave vouchers for their authenticity. Among others is the un-fortunate Queen of Scots, whose lips continued to move in prayer for at least a quarter of an hour after the executioner had performed his duties. Wilt as cunning as a fox, and possesses traits of character and sagacity not unworthy of the human race. Here, Neptune." states that having put his mouth to the car of a decapitated criminal's head and called by name, the eyes turned to the side from whence the voice came; and the fact is attested by Fontanelle, Mogore, Guillotine, Nauche and Aldint. On the word "murder" being called in the case of a criminal executed for that crime at Coblentz, the half-closed eyes opened wide with an expression of reproach on those who stood around.

#### Words of Wisdom,

There are two kinds of ambition, that which has a specific object—the ambi-tion of practical men—and that which is general—the ambition of dreamers.

What a power there is in innocence of his exploits, and you shall judge if whose very helplessness is its saregume, of his exploits, and you shall in whose presence even passion himself in whose presence even passion himself is tands abashed, and stands worshiper at the very altar he came to despoil,

One who is injured ought not to return the injury, as the multitude think; for on no account can it be right to do injustice. Therefore, it is not right to come immediately to my rescue. I am return an injury, or to do evil to any completely in the power of Herbert man, however we may have suffered

"What have you written?" inquired and who believe this to be great and

before me.

All possibility of escape was thus cut off—I was in the power of a desperate, merciless madman, bent on my destruction, as he had expressly around it and it is to you."

I ready compliance to his wishes, I might play him false.

"Listen," I replied, "and I will read it to you." And I held up the note and read it.

"Listen," I replied, "and I will read it to you." And I held up the note and readiness to forgive.

No enjoyment, however inconsiderable, is confined to the present moment. A man is the happier for life from having made once an according to the play him false.

New Explosives.

It will be remembered that a little before Christmas, in 1877, a confectionery establishment in Barclay street, suddenly exploded in a mysterious manner. The roof flew up and the front wall flew out, the bookkeepers were blown through one window and the salesmen another, and the air was transiently clouded with gum-drops and packing girls, all of whom luckily got off without injury. In the absence of any apparent cause for such an occurrence it val of next year. Competition is limited it was "a demand for a principality." was, of course, laid to the engineer, who to native Americans.

The territory claimed is only twelve was dead and could not answer for himself; but his boiler answered for him, as it remained quite intact after the explosion. It was then surmised by an anxious public that some inventive Guy Fawkes had rented premises in the building, and that his explosives had

gone off prematurely, hoisting him with his own petard, and distributing him through space as cat's meat. None of these conjectures turned out certain degree of attenuation, and under certain conditions, the dust of flour, starch or sugar is as explosive as gunpowder, and that it was to the sudden ignition of this impalpable substance that Mesers. Greenleaf owed the destruction of their manufactory. On the second of May, 1878, the Washburn mill, at Minneapolis, with a single exception the largest in the world, incurred a similar visitation, and one of the most extensive and solidest structures in the country, built throughout of stone, with walls two yards in thickness at their base, were in a few seconds reduced to a shapeless mass of ruin. In December of the same year the Anchor mill, of the same place, was partially destroyed by a like catastrophe.

So many destructive accidents, originating in a similar cause, have drawn scientific attention to the subject, and various remedies have been proposed. Mr. E. W. Spalding, of Philadelphia, condemns the location of the wheat and flour dust-rooms in the basement of the mill; and thinks they should be in a separate building. He shows that in the flour dust-room of the Washburn mill there accumulated in a single day sixty sacks of dust of 125 pounds each, the explosive force of which would be enough to shatter the Memnonium. It friction between the mill-stones, which were being run dry in order to clean them, preparatory to the reception of a new grade of wheat. With improved ventilation, to be secured by a large brick chimney in the centre of every be prevented in the future. Dr. Weber, of Berlin, has likewise published his views upon the subject in a work which obtained a prize from the association of German millers, and his recommendation is that the millstones be inclosed in air-tight curbs, in which the dust is condensed, and thus prevented from diffusing itself through the air, which is a condition of its explosiveness. The cause of these accidents being defined, remedies could not, of course, long be wanting, and if those suggested by Mr. Spalding and Professor Weber should turn out to be inadequate, others will without doubt be applied, until it will become almost as safe to visit a flour mill as a powder magazine or a dynamite factory. - New York Tribune.

The Plague in Russia, The origin of the plague, which is making such terrible ravages in Russia, is clearly traced in the Astrakhan correspondence of the London Golos. The epidemic appeared in the Cossack village of Vetlyan-Stanitza soon after the return of two Cossack regiments from the war in Asia Minor, and was very clothes and rags. It is well known that there were many eases of typhus in these regiments during the war, but it has also been ascertained that during their return homeward no one was attacked by the disease. Prior to their homeward march the Cossacks' clothes and other effects were disinfected and well smoked; but probably the men did not expose all their rags and booty to that process, and thus many articles remained infected. The report regarding the appearance of typhus was received by the Cossack au- straight lines on the surface, and a series thorities toward the end of November. An army surgeon was at once dispatched to Vetlyanka. He returned with the news that there was no typhus, but that there were slight attacks of ague and tebricula. Several days passed by, when suddenly the news was brought of frightful mortality in the Stanitza. From is then carried out upon the other faces, fifteen to twenty persons died every day, and the roughly-shapen block finished among a population of 600. By Decemwith the hammer and chisel. among a population of 600. By December 10th the mortality had increased. There died, among the rest, the doctor of the Astrakhan regiment; the priest met with the same fate, his wife and children running away from fear. Several of the local chiefs were also attacked. The Cossack population were seized with a panie; they ceased to approach the sick, and feared to bury the dead. It is reported that the dead bodies lay for days in the streets, with a slight covering of hay thrown over them. At last the inhabitants reached the conclusion that the disease was not typhus, but the

To Young Men. Do not work for fame. Work to do

TIMELY TOPICS.

The late Bayard Taylor's letters from distinguished men fill fifteen packing boxes, and are stored away at Cedarcroft, his country place in Pennsylvania.

The Cincinnati musical festival assoprize of ene thousand dollars for an slowly working its way through the original composition for the orehstra meshes of the law. Attorney-General and chorus to be performed in the festi-

Queen Victoria's life, has been imprisoned in Belgium, Austria, France and the United States, it is said, for threatening the lives of rulers. President Johnson is said to have been the American he desired to put out of the way. The railroad accidents in the United

Madden, the lunatic who threatened

States during the last six years, with to be correct. It is now known that a the number killed and injured each year, will be found in the following tabular statement: 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878

Accidents...1,283 980 1,201 982 891 740 Killed..... 276 204 234 328 214 204 Injured....1,172 778 1,107 1,007 1,047 756

Of seventeen samples of table sirups recently examined by R. C. Keddar, professor of chemistry in the Michigan State Agricultural college, fifteen proved to be made from glucose; one sample contained 141 grains of oil of vitrol and 724 grains of lime to the gallon, and another, which had caused serious sickness to an entire family whom he knew, contained seventy-three grains of oil of vitrol, twenty-eight of copperas, and 363 of lime to the gallen.

A Niagara Falls correspondent describes the fellowing incident of the Princess Louise's visit to that place: Her Royal Highness is very thoughtful and considerate of all who are connected in any way with her household. Yesterday she observed that one of her servants frequently placed his hand upon his face. His peculiar appearance aroused her suspicion. She immediately inquired the cause and learned that he was suffering with a raging toothache. Placing her soft hand upon his cheek, she prescribed as follows: Now, George, you go directly and get a great, large fig; cut it open and heat it as hot as you can; place it upon your face over the ache, and in a little time I am sure you will feel much better. George was overwhelmed with her highness' kindness and declared positively that when her hand rested upon his face every bit of the pain was driven

#### The Expansive Power of Water.

It is well- known, says the World of

Wonders, but not less remarkable fact, that if the tip of an exceedingly small tube be dipped into water, the water will rise spontaneously in the tube throughout its whole length. This may be shown in a variety of ways: for instance, when a piece of sponge, or sugar, or cotton is just allowed to touch water, these substances being all combecomes wet. It is said to suck up or the leaves and upper portions of the of which is capillus. It is, moreover, singular that the absorption of the water takes place with great force. If a dry sponge be enclosed tightly in a vessel it will expand, when wetted, with sufficient force to burst it, unless very strong. Wood which is a more unvieldwhen wetted, and advantage has been taken of this fact in splitting blocks of in Dartmoor. After a mass of granite has been rent from the mountain by blasting, it is measured in every direction to see hew best to divide it into smaller blocks. These are traced out by of holes are drilled at short intervals he has fine rosy color, an exquisite flaalong this line. Wedges of dry wood wor; he is wholesome, and when he is are then tightly driven into the holes and wetted, and the combined action of the swelling wood splits the block in the direction required, and without any destructive violence. The same process

#### Reasons for Fashions.

It is always possible in looking up the original of a reigning fashion to hand in hand even amid fashion's vaprevalence of pearls as a fashion; a regadine has been a much-prized wedding

A Gigantic Land Claim.

The claim of the heirs of Don Joseph Valliere to 7,276,800 acres of land, under a grant made in 1793 by Baron de Carondelet, governor-general of Louisiana, then a Spanish province, was passed upon adversely by the United States supreme court, recently. For ciation announce that they will give a many years this gigantic claim has been Devens said to the supreme court that miles less than that of the kingdom of Belgium. Its area is greater than that of the whole State of Maryland. The land claimed stretches along the White river in Arkansas, through a large section of the States of Missouri and Arkansas, embracing the whole or parts of twenty-four counties and 7,000 acres of land in the Indian Territory. The value of the claim was over ten millions of dollars.

The supreme court confirmed the decree of the United States court in the western district of Missouri, dismissing the claim from the courts, holding that for want of an actual survey at the time the grant was made, and for want of an adequate description by which it can now be surveyed or identified, the claim did not come within the provisions of the section of the act of 1860, which brought such claims to the notice of the

A crushing disappointment was contained in this brief conclusion to those whose hopes for future presperity were tied to the claim. In the extremity of the disappointment an offer of 500,000 acres of the land was made to General B. F. Butler, to secure a reargument before the supreme court. A study of Justice Miller's decision, in which the other members of the supreme court concurred, leads the lawyers to believe that the claim still exists, and may be prosecuted through the provisions of the act of 1860, looking to the confirmation of the grant by Congress, and that the claim was not declared invalid by the supreme court, but that the bill was dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Accordingly the claim is yet to engage the attention of the lawyers and speculators, and the hopes of the heirs of Don Joseph Valliero.—New York Sun.

Tomatoes First Eaten in America. "Seaweed," a Newport (R. I.) correspondent, asks for further information concerning the first eating of tomatoes in America. The correspondent avs: It is a Newbort tradition that tomatoes were first eaten in this country in about 1823, in a house still stand- with pain is the most gentle; the ing on the corner of Corne and Mill hand that has suffered is the most streets. About that time there came here an eccentric Italian painter, Michelo Felice Corne. He bought a stable who has been a partaker of the same on the street now called for him, fashioned it into a dwelling house, and there lived and died. Previous to his coming, and long after, tomatoes, then called "love apples," were thought to be

poisonous. A gentleman told me that in 1819 he brought them from South Caarolina and planted them in his yard, where posed of numberless little tubes, draw they were looked upon as curiosities up the water, and the whole-of the piece and prized for their beauty. They became later, however, a very unpleasant imbibe the moisture. We see the same missile in the hands of a small boy. wonderful action going on in nature in the rising of the sap through the small in 1824 she was sitting with a sick pertubes or pores of the wood, whereby son when some one brought the invalid as a tempting delicacy some tomatoes, plant derive nourishment from the "Would your poison her?" was the exground. This strange action is called clamation of the astonished attendants "capiliary," from the resemblance the and yet Corne in his section of the town minute tubes bear to a hair, the Latin had been serving them for a year previous. As late as 1835 they were regarded as poisonous throughout Con-

Corne lived between the time of his coming to America and his settling in Newport in Salem and in Boston, and though Newporters cling to the tradiing material, acts with tremendous force tion that tomatoes were first eaten here he may have introduced them as a vegetable in either or both of those cities. granite. This process is largely adepted He prided himself on having set the fashion of eating them here.

"There," he said, "is that potato. He grows in the dark or in the damp cellar, with his pale lank roots; he has no flower; he lives under ground. But the tomato! He grows in sunshine; put in the soup you relish him.'

#### Where Poets are Buried. Chaucer was buried in the cloisters of

Westminster abbey, without the building, but removed to the south aisle in 1555; Spenser lies near him. Beaumont, Drayton, Crowley, Denham, Dryden, Rowe, Addison, Prior, Congreve, Gay, Johnson, Sheridan and Campbell all lie within Westminster abbey. Shaksfind a reason for it; cause and effect go peare, as every one knows, was buried in the chancel of the church at Stratgaries. This winter we hear of the ford, where there is a monument to his memory. Chapman and Shirley are cent traveler notes the finding of a new | buried at St. Giles-in-the-Fields; Marpearl bank in the Persian gulf early low, in the churchyard of St. Paul's, last year; therefore some one stood be- Deptford; Fletcher and Massinger, in hind the crank that turns out the Paris | the churchyard of St. Saviour's, Southfashions who was interested in some wark; Dr. Dunne, in Old St. Paul's; "corner" in pearls, At recent English high life weddings a bunch of pinks yard; Milton in the churchyard of St. from the village of Celarine in the En-Giles', Cripplegate; Butler in the church-yard of St. Paul's, Covent Garden; Otgood. Qualify yourself to do all the gift, above price, because it needed all way, no one knows where; Garth, in the good it is possible for you to do. Im- the persuasion of tourists to make the churchyard at Harrow; Pope, in the prove the mind. Acquire stores of knowledge, and use that knowledge to benefit mankind. Fame will come if you merit it. If you do not merit it, you may seek it till you go to your grave, and never grasp it. Have a definite ob-Patrick's, Dublin; Savage, in the Churchyard of St. Peter's, Dublin: Par- of care. ject. Let that be a worthy one—a their writing paper stamped with the philanthropic one, if possible. March crests and mottoes of their family; or steadily forward—not daily, but hanrly they eschew these, and invent devices in St. Andrew's church, at Chichester; -toward the object you have in view. to suit their own tastes. The idea of Gray, in the churchyard at Stoke-Pogis, No matter what obstacles are to be having a swallow in flight with "Le where he conceived his "Elegy"; Goldsufficient to save me and capture him.

Let us not listen to those who think scaled, never yield till you are victorificity froid me chasse" emanated from the smith, in the churchyard of the Temple out, Men who work for fame, never pen of a well-known French authoress, church; Falconer, at sea, with "all pen of a well-known French authoress, church; Falconer, at sea, with "all pen of a well-known French authoress, church; Falconer, at sea, with "all pen of a well-known French authoress, church; Falconer, at sea, with "all pen of a well-known French authoress, church; Falconer, at sea, with "all pen of a well-known French authoress, church; Falconer, at sea, with "all pen of a well-known French authoress, church; Falconer, at sea, with "all pen of a well-known French authoress, church; Falconer, at sea, with "all pen of a well-known French authoress, church; Falconer, at sea, with "all pen of a well-known French authoress, church; Falconer, at sea, with "all pen of a well-known French authoress, church; Falconer, at sea, with "all pen of a well-known French authoress, church; Falconer, at sea, with "all pen of a well-known French authoress, church; Falconer, at sea, with "all pen of a well-known French authoress, church; Falconer, at sea, with "all pen of a well-known French authoress, church; Falconer, at sea, with "all pen of a well-known French authoress, church; Falconer, at sea, with "all pen of a well-known French authoress, church; Falconer, at sea, with "all pen of a well-known French authoress, church; Falconer, at sea, with "all pen of a well-known French authoress, church; Falconer, at sea, with "all pen of a well-known French authoress, church; Falconer, at sea, with "all pen of a well-known French authoress, church; Falconer, at sea, with "all pen of a well-known French authoress, church and the back door on the outside, and here is the key to the front."

And he took from his pocket a large brass key, and held it up triumphantly

what nave you written? Inquired many ocean for his grave; Churchill, in the many ocean for his grave; Churchill, in the many ocean for his grave; Churchill, in the other women. In the United States, the last moment only diverted to the discharge of duty; because of noble deeds done for human-done of the united; because of noble deeds done for human-done other women. In the United States, the last moment only diverted to the discharge of duty; because of noble deeds done for human-done other ways, believe this to be great and nothing more clearly indicates a because of noble deeds done for human-done other ways, believe this to be great and nothing more clearly indicates a because of noble deeds done for human-done other ways, believe this to be great and nothing more praiseworthy, and nothing more clearly indicates a because of noble deeds done for human-done other ways, believe this to be great and nothing more clearly indicates a because of noble deeds done for human-done other ways, believe the form of the United States, the last moment only diverted to the discharge of duty; because of noble deeds done for human-done other ways, believe the form of the United States, the last moment only diverted to the discharge of duty; because of noble deeds done for human-done other ways, believe the form of the United States, the last moment only diverted to the discharge of duty; because of noble deeds done for human-done other ways, believe the form of the United States, the last moment only diverted; because of noble deeds done for human-done other ways, believe the form of the United States, the last moment only diverted to the discharge of duty; because of noble deeds done for human-done other ways, believe the form of the United States, the last moment only diverted to the discharge of duty; because of noble deeds done for human-done other ways, believe the form of the before me.

All possibility of escape was thus cut off—I was in the power of a desperate, merciless madman, bent on my destruction, as he had expressly avowed it, and that paralyzed every nerve and muscle.

"God help me in this hour of peril!"

The colly was in the power of the paral of St. Andrew s. Holdorn; play him false.

No enjoyment, however inconsiderable as a right to a creat. Her lozenge shas a right to a remain of St. Andrew s. Holdorn; play him false.

"Listen," I replied, "and I will read to gain fame is to do something worthy of it—but do not do the family, but she has no reason for the family to remember that no woman ble, is confined to the parish of St. Andrew s, Holdorn; A bad memory has soothed many a she had evice may destruct the consection of the family to remember that no woman ble, is confined to not do n

#### ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Surgeons are men of probe-ity. The sense of smell is very acute in

Broken Heart is a station on a Minne

sota railroad. The world's production of gold is one third less than in 1850.

An Aurora (Ill.) man has patented a shield to protect firemen.

The convict's serenade to the warden 'How can I leave thee?"

None but the brave deserve the hair,

is how the aborigine puts it. Bicycles are getting to be numerous

on the San Francisco streets. There are in Prussia 8,228 doctors,

143 surgeons and 251 dentists.

The man in the moon has four quarters, but he won't change for a dollar. Take the first and last letters from

the word majesty and you make a jest of the word. When things are come to the execution, there is no secrecy comparable to celerity. - Bacon.

A very nice cremation can be procured in Italy at the modest sum of seventy-five cents.

The silk industry of this country is valued at \$25,000,000, and the whole whole silk trade about \$50,000,000.

Nine women died in Philadelphia during the year 1878, either 100 years old or over that age. Three were 102 each. There are 441,000 books and pam-

phlets in the congressional library at Washington. The number of copyrights taken out in 1878 is 15,798, a slight increase over 1877. Hands have they, yet steal not-clocks. Legs have they, yet walk not

-tables. Eyes have they, yet see not needles. Teeth have they, yet chew not-combs. Lips have they, yet kiss not-pitchers. A gardener occupies an independent position. He can make his own beds

and do his own sowing. He should have money enough also, for he gets spade frequently and can raise his own celery when he chooses. A young man who eats the bread of idleness, no matter how much money he has, is disgraced. Young men starting in life ought to aim first of all to find a

place where they can earn their bread and butter with a hoe, axe, spade, wheelbarrow, curry-comb, brush-no matter what, The heart that has passed through the ieep waters of tribulation is the me tender; the voice that has itself cried soothing ministrant in the chamber of sorrow. The best sympathizer is one

There was an exhibition of tableaux in Fon du Lac, Wis., and the small boy was present. A scene was presented-"The Execution of Mary, Queen of Scots," Mary kneeling, with her head on the block, the executioner standing, with uplifted axe poised for the deathblow, amid breathless silence. Suddenly, in a loud whisper, the small boy

exclaimed: "Pa, why don't he chop?" The Chinese alve or sandal-wood is a large tree, shaped like the olive and fur-nished with three barks. The outer one, called eagle-wood, is black and heavy; the second is brown and very light, having the properties of a candle and burning in the fire with an agreeable smell; the third bark, at the heart of the tree, is used as a cordial in fainting fits, and for perfuming clothes an apartments. Many uses are made of this tree; a cooling liquor flows from it of which vinegar is made; sharp points growing on its branches are used for nails; its leaves serve as coverings for houses, also for dishes; ropes are made of the roots, and thread of the fibers of its leaves.

#### Poisonous Stockings.

A dyer writes to a New York paper as follows: So much has been said about dyed stocking poisoning, which remarks have been confined entirely to the medical profession, that a few words from a dyer may not be out of place. It does not appear as if any of the gentlemen have given the matter any really practical test in the way of chemical analysis. simply relying upon mere guess-work.

After many investigations the writer has concluded that in the cases where bright anniline shades are desired, acids (principally sulphuric acid) are used to develop and brighten the colors, and the simple cause of so much trouble lies in the fact that the acids lave not been rinsed out properly. When the stockings are worn, perspiration releases the acid, which causes irritation of the skin, and continued wearing naturally causes the inflamation complained of, Again, if the stockings are (through an economical notion of the dyer) not properly scoured, they will crack off and color the feet, which, without the acid, is perfectly harmless. In concluding, I can add this simple caution. Always wash them in soap and water before wearing. This will neutralize all acids in the yarn and render the objectionable colored stockings perfectly safe to wear.

" Pith and Point."

The careful man is scarcely ever full

Of the most vital importance—The breath of life.

Boast not of your pedigree. Ten to one if they did agree. Far better to hang round a sensible

girl than a street corner. You may have troops of friends without belonging to the cavalry.

The man who polished the suit of Prudence may be a slow coach, but its running-gear is always in the best of

order.

A bad memory has soothed many a

There Comes a Time. There comes a time when we grow old. And, like a sunset down the sea, Slope gradual, and the night wind, cold, Comes whispering, sad and chillingly! And locks are gray As winter's day And eyes of saddest bine behold The leaves all weary drift away, And lips of faded coral say There comes a time when we grow old. There comes a time when joyous hearts, Which leaped as leaped the laughing main, Are dead to all save memory,

As prisoner in his dungeon chain: And dawn of day Hath passed away, The moon hath into darkness rolled. And by the morning, wan and gray. I hear a voice in whisper say;

There comes a time when we grow old. There comes a time when manhood's prime Is shrouded in the mist of years, And beauty, fading like a dream, Hath passed away in silent tears;

And then how dark! But, oh, the spark That kindles youth to hues of gold Still burns with clear and steady ray, And fond affections lingering say: There comes a time when we grow old.

There comes a time when laughing spring And golden summer cease to be, And we put on the autumn robe To tread the last declivity; But o'er the slope With rosy hope, Beyond the sunset, we behold Another dawn with fairer light, While watchers whisper through the night

## OUR PASSENGER.

There comes a time when we grow old.

THE CAPTAIN'S STORY.

It was a lovely autumn afternoon toward the close of September, when we weighed anchor, and sailed out of the river Mersey, bound for Melbourne. We had a good ship-Janet's Prideloaded with miscellaneous articles. On board were fourteen passengers, and take them all in all, a pleasanter lot I never steered across the stormy seas.

There were three old gentlemen, who were going out to share their fortunes. come what might, and which, poor old souls, they seemed to think fashioned in the brightest colors, long before the English coast was out of sight.

Then there was a solitary old gentleman, who, judging from the general tone of his conversation, was seeking the new world for the ostensible purpose of finding fault with it.

There were two young married couples, all full of hope and activity, bent upon making a new home far away from their native land.

There were also a very jolly elderly brother and sister, neither of whom had ever entered into the bonds of matrimony, but instead, had stuck by each other through life.

There were three old Australian settiers, who had been over to have a peep at the old country, and who were now returning to the land which to them, through long communion, had become the dearest of all others-"Home, sweet home!

Lastly, though not least, there was solitary passenger, who soon became the pet of all on board. He was a man of about eight-and-twenty years of age, possessing a very clear complexion, a very handsome, long-flowing beard, and a very silky mustache.

His name was Reginald Moore, His given reason for taking this sea voyage was the delicate state of his health. There was not the least doubt that the poor fellow's chest was considerably affected, for his voice, though charmingly sweet, was one of the weakest I ever remember hearing; and it had a certain hollowness in its sound that in my mind is invariably associated with that terrible disease commonly termed consumption. He always wore a thick muffler round his neck to protect his throat and chest.

In all my experience—and it has been pretty wide-I never knew any one with so many friends, and such undivided esteem, in so short a space of time, as Reginald Moore. There was not, I believe, a sailor en board who did not murred to his side of thinking. entertain the warmest possible liking

As for the passengers, they never seemed so happy as when listening to of the crew, it is, in my humble opinion. his amusing anecdotes, of which he seemed to possess an inexhaustible store. And this delicate young English paragon of passengers had made this conquest over all our hearts before we had been three weeks at sea.

He was, too, such a clever fellow with his hands. He could cut and shape you anything out of a piece of wood, from an oyster to an elephant; and at swain was furious with indignation, and making models of ships, I never met his equal. He was, besides, such a kind and considerate fellow toward his fellow-passengers.

When the three elderly gentlemen, who imagined their fortunes made, were afflicted with sea-sickness, he was the first to come forward and help them about while they slowly recovered. He would insist upon their taking his arm, weak as he was himself, and he would lead them about on deck with a firmness that spoke volumes in favor of his " sea legs.

I do not remember any voyage passing so quickly as the one when the pleasant passenger was on board. I in very brilliant spirits, I went on deck, could, with infinite pleasure, make a it being what we call at sea "the caplong pause at this juncture in the thread | tain's watch. of my story, to dwell upon the pleasant memories I still retain of Reginald

We were within a week's sail of Melbourne. Reginald Moore had all but a view of the after-deck of the ship. completed a model of the Janet's Pride,

pally on deck, and strangely enough, he had chosen for a work table one of the empty water-casks that stood on deck.

abaft, and under the shelter of the bulwarks. While he worked through the day. you were sure to see him surrounded

by some of the passengers or sailors. The amount of industry he displayed was truly wonderful, for he was invariably at work in the early morning, long before any of the other passengers Then, suddenly, as if assur

The fact of the matter is, my watch has with astonishing rapidity, replaced the been stolen. "Stolen !" we all exclaimed in breath.

entirely in my hands, and I think it

How could I deny him his request,

the other passengers. The three old

gentlemen instantly proceeded to ex-

plain that they possessed jewelry to the value of at least three hundred pounds,

which they usually kept locked up in a

tunately, at the present time, the lock

Mr. Reginald Moore suggested a safer

The young married couples an-

The kind-hearted brother and sister

had, it appeared, more valuables in the

way of jewelry than any one on board,

The whole of that evening was occu-

perpetrator of the theft, and in condol-

ing with Mr. Reginald Moore on his

Every one turned in, that night, in

an uneasy state of mind; and it was with

astonishment that they found themselves

in the morning still in possession of all their worldly goods. This improved condition of affairs seemed to reassure

our passengers, who once again began

Reginald Moore's pleasant face wore

its wonted smile, and, as heretofore, he

enlivened and charmed us with his

vivacity and anecdote. All day through.

he worked at the model of the "Janet's

Pride," still using the top of the empty

That night we retired to rest with

minds far more at ease than on the pre-

vious one. Alas! what a scene of anger

and distress came with the morning!

Every passenger on board possessing

jewelry had been robbed during the

married couples, and the kind-hearted

had possessed. Even the grumbling

"I would suggest, though most re-

"This," he continued, "must be

mon fairness to them as our fellow-

passenger and every passenger's lug-

or two of the passengers was demon-

strated before acceding to this last pro-

posal, but our pleasant passenger soon

contrived to bring those who at first de-

"Of course," he said, "there is not

a passenger on board who is not above

suspicion, yet, in justice to the feelings

This delicacy of feeling and this

thoughtfulness on the part of Reginald

Moore, rendered him, if possible, more

admirable and praiseworthy in our eyes

Many of the crew objected strongly

to this mode of procedure, but all were

compelled to submit. The old boat-

pocket. Even the pleasant passenger

"Well, a thorough search was made

by myself, in company with the kind-

hearted old gentleman and his sister.

failed to soothe his sense of injury.

have mentioned, and looked out,

Reginald Moore on deck.

the least we can do.

was to be done?

A little hesitation on the part of one

gage be also thoroughly searched."

sailor and every sailor's luggage be care-

to look cheerful and at ease.

water-cask for a work-table.

would Mr. Moore suggest?

fully searched.

purchased what they possessed.

You will readily imagine what con-

me by granting."

was out of order.

deposit for their valuables.

'but still'

hands

ing it.

great loss.

cause of his alarm was made apparent, as a couple of sailors passed him on "Undoubtedly," he answered; "but their way to relieve the man at the I pray you, captain"—here he turned to me—"I pray you say not one word about it. The only thing that renders When all was again quiet, for an instant he seemed determined to at once the loss of consequence to me is the fact that it once belonged to my poor mother. On that account alone, I would had prevented him withdrawing in the not have lost it for any amount of first instance. But suddenly changing money. However, it cannot be helped, his mind, he went down the stairs that and therefore it is useless to cry over led from the deck to the saloon and spilt milk, as the old adage has it. My sleeping cabins. only request in the matter is, my dear Scarcely had he disappeared, when captain, that you will leave the matter another figure, stealthily crossing the

very probable that I may recover it. was the boatswain. This request I am sure you will oblige I saw him glance toward the stairs, down which Mr. Reginald Moore had taken his departure. He then made "Certainly, my dear sir," I replied direct for the water-cask. It was now "Exactly," he interrupted, with one obvious to me that the old boatswain had been watching the pleasant passen-

lid of the cask. In another moment the

of his pleasant smiles, "you would like had to take the matter in hand and investiger. gate it to the nimost of your power. I know that, my dear captain, full well; Just as he reached the water-cask, a heavy green sea struck the ship to windbut I can trust you to keep your promise, and leave the case entirely in my ward, necessitating the boatswain to hold on by a fore so as to keep his footing, and precisely at the same moment Reginald Moore appeared at the top of the cabin stairs. I shall never forget sternation this event gave rise to among

The instant the ship had steadied herself, the boatswain commenced his cxmoment only, Moore stood looking at him with as evil an expression on his brown leather writing-case; but unfor- face as I ever beheld.

With one bound he was upon the boatswain, before he could turn to protect himself. I waited no longer, but flung open the door of my cabin in an instant, and in another was to the rescue, nounced the fact of their owning at least | and in a few moments we had our pleastwo hundred and fifty pounds' worth of ant passenger in irons. So, you see, I ever knew a man possess. The man-ner in which he had manufactured the top of that water-cask was the most finished and ingenious piece of carpentry I ever beheld.

since fifteen hundred pounds had never In the interior of the side of the cask he had driven several nails, about two pied in speculating as to the probable

elry he had stolen. You may easily imagine the surprise evinced by our passengers on discovering that the thief was the man for whom each and every one of them entertained such regard and even affection.

At the expiration of three days' from the date of the pleasant passengers detection, we landed in Melbourne, where duty compelled me to hand him over to the police; but as no one cared to remain in that town for the purpose of prosecuting him, he was summarily dealt with. The presiding magistrate sentenced him to six months' imprisonment with hard labor.

#### Desperate Savages.

The band of Cheyenne Indians who made a dash for liberty from Fort Robinson, Neb., killing several of the guard and escaping only after a heavy loss on their side, were pursued by United The three old gentlemen, the young After escaping from their pursuers brother and sister, found themselves ed, and the fight that followed is deminus every article of jewelry that they scribed thus:

The Indians had placed themselves in old gentleman had lost his gold snuffa deep washout, keeping under cover. As soon as the skirmishers were within 150 yards of the savages'stronghold, the There was no keeping matters quiet this time. Tue thief must be traced latter opened fire, killing Sergeant Tagand brought to justice. What was the gart and Privates Brown and Nelson of wisest method of procedure? What Company A and dangerously, if not fatally wounding Private Deboisse of Company H. Despite the dreadful volluctantly," said Mr. Moore, "that every ley poured into the troops, they steadily advanced, and, when within seventy-five yards of the savages' position, fire was letters, also, are admirable, and the iolopened on all sides with terrible effect, To this proposition we unanimously At this moment Captain Wessells, leading his company and loudly cheering most humiliating to the feelings of your them forward, received a slight scalp crew, captain, and therefore, in comwound from a pistol in the hands of one of the Cheyenne, rendering him com-pletely insensible. Lieut. Chase of men, let me also suggest that every Company A seeing the commanding officer fall, rushed forward instantly, seized Captain Wessells and carried him beyond the range of the enemy's fire. Then dashing at the head of his own company, he led them to the very edge of the washout, where they fought the

enemy with unabating fury. Meanwhile Wessells, having regained consciousness, came to the front, and seeing the ground strewn with the dead bodies of the savages, implored his men to cease firing, with a view to getting the Cheyennes to surrender; but the latter stubbornly refused, and rushed at the troops with formidable hunting knives, having expended all their ammunition. They seemed determined to surrender to death only, but ere they had advanced many paces a volley was fired by the troops, and all was over. At the cessation of the firing the dead bodies of twenty-three Indians were

found in rifle pits occupied by them. This number included seventeen bucks, four squaws and two papooses. Nine remained, of whom one buck and five squaws were more or less wounded, and three squaws were unhurt.

### A Lad's Desperate Suicide.

Every one's "traps" were ransacked from top to bottom, but without suc-Frederick Bissell, eighteen years old, a son of the late Edward Bissell, a purser in the United States navy, commit-Further search was useless. What ted suicide at the residence of his moth-That night, all having been made er in Brooklyn. He had lived with his snug, and the passengers having turned mother and sister since leaving school, in, none of them, as you may imagine, about a year ago, and has frequently been subject to melancholy and apprehensive that he would die of consumption. At breakfast nothing unusal in his manner was observed. After break-I turned in about four A. M., the second officer then coming on duty. My fast he went up to his room, as his cabin was amidships and on deck, and from a window therein I could command Shorty after, his sister went up to the second officer then coming on duty. My front room on the second floor and heard Somehow or other, I could not rest her brother moving in the room directly which he purposed presenting to me the night before we landed.

Now he worked at this model princi
one atom, so, dressing myself, I deternished the drew aside the blind of the window I place of business early in the merning. In a short time her brother, hearing her It was just the gray light of early in the room below, went to the upper morning, and there was a stiffish breeze landing and said to her: "Go down stairs, mother is calling you." She was blowing. To my surprise, I beheld Mr. about to do so when she heard the door of his bedroom close and the key turn I was about to open my cabin-door and invite him in to join me in my rest- in the lock. This aroused her fears, lessness, when the peculiar nature of and she ran up to the front room, and his proceedings riveted my attention. missing a pistol which was usually kept He looked around on all sides, as if on the top of the bureau ran to her brother's room and asked him to open before any of the other passengers
dreamt of turning out of their snug
berths.

Then, suddenly, as if assured the
coast was clear, he made rapidly toward
the empty water-cask, on which he was
and called for her mother to come up,
as I have already stated, we were but
six days sail from Melbourne. For the As I have already stated, we were but six days sail from Melbourne. For the six days sail from Melbourne. For the pleasant passenger appeared at the dinner-table with a solemn, downcast expression of face and a silent tongue. Before dinner was over, I asked him what troubled his mind and caused this what troubled his mind and caused this manner.

As I have already stated, we were but six days sail from Melbourne. For the of the Janet's Pride. Once more pleasant passenger appeared at the dinner-table with a solemn, downcast expression of face and a silent tongue. Before dinner was over, I asked him what troubled his mind and caused this when the plantagement passenger in the report of a pistol was as which the form of the car and there are the body persons of inferior grade or gentility. Formerly the people as or regard the train began moving, when he stepped to the bear and there are the bear of horses, not only must they be the train began moving, when he stepped to the train began moving, when he stepped of the train began moving, when he stepped of the train began moving, when he stepped to the train began moving, when he stepped of the train began moving, when he stepped to the bear and there are the country as to be the church. The next introduction was been the church. The next introduction was been the country as to be the church. The next introduction was been the church manner.

At first, he tried to evade my queries by replying that it was "nothing, nothing in particular;" but I pressed his coat,

At first, he tried to evade my queries holding in his grasp a small bag, which he rapidly concealed in the breast of his coat,

How the Alps were Formed. Mr. J. W. Judd, F. R. S., professor of geology at the royal school of mines, recently delivered a lecture in London, taking for his subject the formation of the Swiss Alps. The results of geological observations are, as the lecturer pointed out, that four stages can be recognized in the history of these Alps. First, the existence of a line of weakness in the earth's crust nearly coinciness in the earth's crust nearly coincident with the line of the present mountains. This is evidenced by the fact that along this line of weakness there were volcanic outbursts, the result of which can still be traced. Secondly, there followed along this line of weakdeck, met my anxious observation. It ness a depression, and in this huge 'trough "of miles in extent there were accumulated sands, limestones, and clays by various forms of water agencie and by animals living in the waters, Thirdly, there followed the consolidation of those soft and loose materials, There is evidence that the accumulation was of from six to seven miles in thickness, and the mere weight of the superincumbent material on the lower strata would have a share in effecting consolidation. But this was not all. Under this vast covering heat had led to crystallization from fusion. There was, too, the crushing in from the sides of condition of the pulse, its palsations the trough. This was illustrated by a often rising to 140 times a minute. It model of the late Sir H. de la Beche, where lateral pressure was employed on amination of the water-cask. For a layers of different-colored cloth, showing how crumpling resulted, with uplifting of parts of the accumulated mass. Fourthly, there had been the sculpturing of all this into its present form, which was the work of rains and in irregular patches until the whole surficile.

In Little Bemingham, church, Norfolk, a pew was erected by a shepherd frosts. Some of the existing peaks, ace becomes involved. These are the even 3,000 feet high, were composed entirely of the disintegrating material re- but in practice we are more apt to attend sulting from the action of water, either cases where the onset is attended with as ice in glaciers or as rain and streams. jewelry; and they, too, consulted Mr. he was the thief, after all, hiding his The amount of material removed in this instance, a child may at the very first Moore as to the safest plan for secret- knavery under the pleasantest exterior way was so stupendous it was almost be seized with convulsions and delirium, staggering to try to grasp the facts, The sculpturing of the contours is still dying in a very few hours. Such cases going on. This fourth stage was of are beyond the control of physicians, quite recent date, speaking geologically; while in the former case much can often but the whole history involved a lapse be done to alleviate their suffering. of time which, at the beginning of the century, philosophers would not have feet from the top, on which he had suspended, in wash-leather bags, the jewsince-acquired knowledge of facts had been presented to them. Prof. Judd concluded by pointing out the influence Sir Charles Lyell had in modi-

#### Benjamin Franklin.

fying popular thought on such matters.

A New York correspondent, referring to the 173d anniversary of the birth of 'this remarkable man, whose memory only brightens with the flight of time, says: Franklin's antobiography is one of the most charming books of the kind in existence, and should be generally circulated among the young. It is a curious fact that some of Franklin's simplest essays were written at a time of intense pressure. For instance, it was while serving as our embassador at the court of France that he wrote that instructive episode of boyhood, "The Whistle," whose moral soon became a proverb. The "Ephemera" was also written at the same time. With regard said that it was the first instance of a several times they were finally surround- book written in Euglish, but first print ed in French. The fact is the manuscript was translated, while Franklin was at Paris, and was there given to the public. A copy was then retranslated, and appeared in a British dress. The original work as written by Franklin was published in 1817, just twenty-four years after the translated edition. It had been during this time in the hands of the author's grandson, whe was induced to give it to the world. This autobiography is really the best picture we have of this wonderful man. His lowing extract of his last to Dr. Mather. of Boston, is value at the present time : Let us preserve our reputation by performing our duties; our credit by fulfilling our contracts, and our friends guards against undue exposure. As by gratitude and kindness; for we know not how soon we may need all of them. The last proof of Franklin's utilitarian disposition is found in that clause in his will which refers to his interment. He desired to be buried by the side of his wife, and ordered that both graves be covered by a slab of marble, six feet

long by four in breadth, with no orna-

BENJAMIN DEBORAH FRANKLIN. This request was literally executed and the spot is one of the most interest-

## ing places in Philadelphia.

Pointed Shoes. The years come and go, old fashions | minutes, rub them dry and wrap in a pass away, and new ones take their warm flannel. Thirst is one of the place, but human nature remains the most distressing symptoms, and is best

A great beau of the time of Wil liam Rufus, called Robert the Horned. wore shoes with long sharp points, stuffed with tow and twisted in a spiral

This fashion took the fancy of the people of that day immensely, and the points went on increasing yearly until the reign of Richard II., when they had handkerchiefs, cloths and towels should to be tied to the knees of the wearer to either be thoroughly disinfected with a save him from being encumbered in solution of carbolic acid (forty drops to

This tying, or fastening, in the case several hours. It is well to have vesof gentlemen, was by chains of silver or sels containing a solution of carbolic silver gilt. In Chaucer's time the acid in different parts of the infected upper part of these shoes was cut to house, for by these precautions the imitate a church window. The rank of further spread of the disease may be the length of his poulaines.

long; the richer and more eminent per- give it a fair trial. It is claimed that it sonages were them a foot, and princes is capable of destroying the germs in

By an act of the reign of Edward IV the absurd lengths to which these points your valuable space. I will conclude had attained was imitated, and no one these observations by warning mothers under the rank of a lord was to wear not to neglect sending for a physician, shoes more than ten inches long, and all if they are able to do so, as soon as the cobblers making them were to be fined symptoms above described manifest and cursed by the clergy.—All the themselves; for if they expect to obtain Year Round.

A Fast Hound. J. A. Ford, of Battle Creek, Mich. owns a heavy-built mastiff hound. Business one day called him to Ceresco, s him persistently until I won from him a call the said of personal triangles and the sa

#### SCARLET FEVER

How to Detect its Approach and the Way the Disease Should be Treated.

Dr. J. Varnum Mott, a prominent New York physician, writes to the Her-ald as follows: In the Herald I notice a request from one of your correspondents that some physician who is familiar with the symptoms of scarlet fever and diphtheria should make them known through your columns for the benefit of those who are unable to procure the services of a physician. With your permission I will advance my views on this subject, noting first the symptoms of the two diseases, and second the treatment that experience has proved to me to be of great value.

may show itself in a much shorter time, a few hours only being necessary to develop the constitutional disturbances. The child about to be attacked by this disease will complain of general lassitude, nauses and vomiting. Distinct rigors, followed quickly by fever, which presence can readily be detected by the mother if she will note the accelerated and also irregular and intermittent, This fever will not subside until the symptoms of a mild case of scarlet fever, much more serious complications. For come rapidly following, and the patient be done to alleviate their suffering. Diphtheria - This disease is also classed among the diseases capable of causing an epidemic. It was at first generally considered to be local in char-

acter, but now it is a pretty well-acknowledged fact that it is a constitutional disease. The chill in ushering in this malady is apt to be more defined than in the other disease we have just considered. Pain in the back, fever, and difficulty in swallowing will be the first symptoms complained of. If the throat be examined the mucous membrane will be found to be very red and have the appearance of great fulness, small gray whitish patches may be seen situated on the tonsils, and the glands of the neck will be found to be very much enlarged; this of itself producing another feature-namely, a stiff neck. The fever is not as high in ordinary cases of diphtheria as in scarlet fever; instead of increasing in severity i's generally remains about the same as when first noticed, unless some other complication presents itself. The patches in

As the line of treatment is substan. \$1,500. tially the same in the initial stages of of them together. What can mothers do for their children when taken with either of the diseases under consideration that will tend to lessen the severity of the attack? My reply is, very little toward aborting its progress, but much to alleviate the sufferings of the patient and to further prevent the spread of the

renheit. By adopting this precention the patient is protected from draughts, and the uniformity of the atmosphere soon as the throat symptoms manifest themselves let the patient use the following gargle, if old enough, otherwise give a small teaspoonful of the solution every half hour :- Chlorate of potash, two drams; chloride tineture of iron, one half a dram; glycerine, half an ounce; water, three ounces. Mix well and shake before using. If the bowels ment except a light molding along the should be constipated, as they generally edge, and with the following inscrip- are in these diseases, give an ordinary dose of castor oil or a teaspoonful of the syrup of rhubarb. The diet should be composed mostly of liquids, milk, soups and boiled rice being an excellent regimen to adopt. The best plan is to give nourishment often, in small quantities, rather than too much at one time, If headache should be complained of immerse the feet in hot water for ten same in its disposition to imitate some relieved by giving the patient small leader, and to exceed the copy set for pieces of ice every fifteen or twenty minutes, being governed, of course, by the chilling offect it may produce. It cools the inflamed surfaces, reduces the sympathetic enlargement of the glands and exerts a powerful influence in controlling the distressing vomiting so often associated with scarlet fever. Disinfectants should be freely used on. about and around the patient. All the pint), or they should be boiled for the wearer in those days was known by checked. The burning of sulphur on a small shovel is highly recommended by "The men," says Paradin, "wore some authors, and as it is a commodity them with a point before half a foot very easily obtained it would be well to some authors, and as it is a commodity diphtheria.

Not wishing to trespass further on relief the physician must be called early in the disease.

#### Origin of Church Pews.

Pews were first placed in English

"sum tyme wythe Duke Umfrey of erally speaking, more depends on the

Prince or prelate if he be, or any any other potentate, Ere he enter into church, be it early or late, Perceive all thynges for his pew, that it be mide preparate; Both cushion, carpet and curtain, beads and

book, forget not that. At the commencement of the seventeenth century pews had become comparatively common, for in 1611 the following ludierous entry, showing that pews were even baized, is to be found in St. Margaret's church accounts: 'Item, paid to Goodwyfe Wells for salt Scarlet fever is epidemic in character.
The period of invasion is about fortyden's pew, 5d." The seventeenth cen eight hours, but in exceptional cases it tury which witnessed so many changes in ecclesiastical matters, saw pews come into such vogue that a modish person would have as soon gone to church with out his proper garniture of point lace as have set out a service on the old fashioned stool or more modern bench.

At Chalderton, England, is a pew six feet high, with glass windows in the door to enable the occupants to see the preacher and other windows in the side often rising to 140 times a minute. It to enable them to survey the congrega-will be found to be small to the touch tion. At Mestham and Mickleham Surry, were pews raised some feet above the level of the damp floor, comfortably

folk, a pew was erected by a shepherd in the nave to afford accommodation for strangers and wedding parties. It bears at the southwest angle a skeleton carved in wood (which probably was not thought by the occupants particularly cheerful or appropriate) with the inscription: For Couples joined in Wedlock; and my Friend, That Stranger is; This Seate I did intende; But (built?) at the cost and Charge of Stephen

All you that doe this place pass by, As you are nowe, even so was I; Remember Death, for yo must dye, And as I am, soe shall you bee. Anno Domini 1640.

In the reign of Queen Anne Sir Christopher Wren remonstrated against the "stately pews," but vanity prevailed

against him. The pews of many churches were so high as to hide those within-said to be a device of the Puritans to avoid being seen by the officers, who reported those who did not stand when the name of Jesus was pronounced. The services at that time were very much protracted, so that many would fall asleep. Hence Swift's pithy allusion:

" A bedstead of antique wood Compact of timber many a lead, Such as our ancestors did use, Was metamorphosed into pews, Which still their ancient nature keep By lodging folks disposed to sleep.

With the reign of Charles I, the var: ous reasons for heightening the sides of pews disappeared, and from the civil war they gradually declined to their may brush the faces of them yt will present height. Recently at the sale of have naps in time of discourse; likewise the throat remain, and increase rapidly pews in Dr. Hall's church on Fifth a sharpe thorne wherewith he may States troops under Captain Wessells. to Franklin's autobiography, it may be a structured on the same time. With regard in size until the whole pharynx is en avenue, New York, the best were sold at prick such as be most sounde. On ye

#### scarlet fever and diphtheria, I will treat FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

How to Train a Colt to Harness A writer in the English Agricultural Gazette gives the following as an easy and rractical method of accustoming young colts to the restraints of the har-

Put on him an easy collar, having a A child presenting any of the above to lengthen the traces, and let a strong symptoms should be confined to bed, in man walk behind him, holding these. a room where the temperature can be After a few minutes the leader may maintained at seventy degrees Fahorder the man to pull the traces very gently, so as to press the collar but signs of flinching, let him order the traces to be slackened and then gradtally drawn again, until the colt is seen to lean into his collar, when the man straw with men jotting here and there who holds the traces may use his whole force for a short time only. The traces must now be slackened again, and the same course gone over repeatedly, but stopping the colt occasionalty to gentle him, taking care, however, to slack the traces just as he stops, and to turn a

time, while the man pulls the opposite After this exercise let him be taken to the cart or other vehicle for which he is intended, allow him to smell and examine it: then push it away and draw it up to him several times, raising and lowering the shafts, until he takes no notice of its noise, or of the different ap- whose existence we are not aware, sudpearances when raised and lowered. Now turn him round and put him between the shafts, rub them against his sides, push back and draw up the cart, striking him behind and on the sides with it, until he allows himself to be "knocked about by it," so to speak. This will do for one day's lesson. Next day let all his harness be put on, leaving in manufactures explode with terrific chains or straps to hang and strike against him, while the whole of the previous day's lesson is gone through step by step. Same on third and fourth days, are regarded as suspicious characters He may then be yoked or hitched to the cart, and should have at least one hour's exercise at going up and down hill, turning, etc. First start on level ground. If these directions be carried out the colt learns that the vehicle he draws is not meant to hurt him, and he will never try to "kick it away" or "run peril. The original Manhattanese had off" from it.

Rulas for training: 1. Never try to beat a cost into doing a thing, for, if nervous, he may turn out a vicious horse, and if stupid, he may become stubborn. Remember that by patience and gentleness he can be got to do anything that will not hurt him.

2. When a horse shows signs of shy ing at any ebject, do not beat him, but lead him up to it, allowing him to stand and look as he comes closer, and after he examines it a few times he will not fear anything of the kind again. In passing by hedges with a colt, throw in stones and stop him until he takes no notice of the noise.

3. Before putting on any article of harness let your colt smell it, and then rnb it against his head, neck and body. 4. Always start a horse with the voice, never with the cut of the whip. In starting, turn a little to one side, and in stopping when going up a hill, do the

this place kept up with the cars, which were going at the rate of eighteen miles per hour. He arrived a few minutes Priests" makes no mention of pews, and in good condition for half a century more easily. Such a one, when the growth to manage, whereas, in point of they begin. But the noted workers are fact a bed once well started will keep those who in intervals of toil take things

Gloucester," a work like the "Instruc | condition of the soil than on the time of tions," which was published in the first setting out the plants. If the soil is half of the fifteenth century, directs the heavy and moist and the winters long chamberlain of a great man to take due and severe, spring is the propitious seacare for the arrangement of his patron's son, but on sandy or clay loam and in moderate temperature it is as well, and often better, to prepare the beds in the fall. The requisites necessary to success are depths and richness of soil; and one of the errors is crowding plants in the bed. The most expeditions way of obtaining asparagus is to purchase the plants (the cost is a trifling one) from some nursery. One-year-old plants will succeed, though they are rather small. Two-year-old ones are preferable, as these allow of some cutting the second year. Beds should be laid out parrow so as to permit of cutting to the centre without stepping on them. James Vick, of Rochester, N. Y., who is excellent authority on matters pertaining to market gardens, says to set the plants not less than twelve inches apart in the clear, spreading the roots out naturally and not crowding them into a hole, and so deep that the crown or top of the plant will be about three inches below the surface. Salt is a good manure for asparagus, and may be used with such freedom as to keep weeds subdued with but little trouble. Two hundred plants will amply supply the wants of a large family. An acre of ground requires about 15,000 plants. -

#### How to Make Apple Trees Bear

New York World.

There are various treatments recommended to throw trees into bearing. The object in view is to check the too rapid growth of wood. Root-pruning will do this. Dig a trench a foot deep in a circle about three feet from the tree; or take a sharp knife and make an incision through the bark around the body of the tree. Some recommend taking out, say a quarter of an inch in width of the bark around the entire body of the tree; but a thorough incision through the bark with a sharp knife will generally throw the tree int , bearing, without taking out a strip of bark, Girdling limbs has been practiced for centuries to obtain fruit of superior size and quality. We have practiced all the above methods successfully.—-Rural World.

#### A Custom that Still Travels.

One of the customs of our fathers, says the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, was the habit of going to sleep during church service; and various and singular were the expedients adopted by the minister and the deacons to keep them wide awake. Here is an account of a funny scene in a Lynn (Mass.) church in 1646, during the preaching of the good old Rev. Samuel Whitney, D. D. It is taken from Obadiah Turner's iournal:

"1646, June ye 31: Allen Brydges hath bin chose to wake ye sleepers in meeting, and being much proud of his place must needs have a fox-taile fixed to ye end of a long staff wherewith he last Lord's day, as he strutted about ye meeting-house, he did spy Mr. Tomlins sleeping with much comforte, his head kept steadie by being in ve corner and his hand grasping ye rail. And soe spying Allen did quicklie thrust his staff behind Dame Ballond and give him a grievous prick upon ve hand. Whereupon Mr. Tomlius did spring up much above ye floor and with terrible force strike his hands against ye wall, and also, to ye great wonder of all, prophainlie exclaim in a loud voice. Cuss the pair of reins attached, or add two picces | woodchuck;' he dreaming, as it seemed, yt a woodchuck had seized and bit his hand. But on coming to know wher he was, and ye great scandall he had committed, he seemed much abached but did not speake. And I think he slightly at first. In a little time he may will not soone againe go to sleep in pull tighter, while the leader keeps his meeting. Ye women may sometimes eye on the colt, and if he shows any sleep and none know it by reason of their enormous bonnets. Mr. Whitney oth pleasantly say yt from ye pulpit he doth seem to be preaching to stacks of among them,"

What Civilization and Invention Do.

One of our daily newspapers said th other day, just after recounting a series of disasters, that there seems a fatal little to one side when starting each quality belonging to every one of civilization's conveniences, inventions, and improvements. The aboriginal Manhattan was safe if not always comfortable in his wigwam. Our houses serve as man-traps, burning or crushing out scores and hundreds of lives annually. Our elevators fall and kill their inmates. Steam boilers in the next building, of denly explode, mangling and scalding people not previously aware of their existence. The locomotive averages over a victim a day "killed on the track." Gas leaks accumulate and explode, smashing people and furniture. Drawbridges lure people to tumble into the water and drown. New chemicals used force, and nobody is left alive to tell what it was or how it ignited. Even fine flour siftings and pulverized starch full charged with explosive and deadly intent. Ice making in range and water pipes converts them into engines of destruction. Though sewers carry off filth, they also extract its deadliest essence and send it back into our houses as "sewer gas." Civilization is full of not to incur these daily risks of our lives, - Scientific American.

#### Rest Required. The true worker understands the im-

portance of rest, and rarely overtaxes himself; consequently he can work at apy time. Many a man can work only at particular seasons and in particular moods. His mind is like a horse running loose in the pasture, and he cannot always catch it : at least, it will take some time to bring it up and put it into harness. Now it is evident that a man can do nothing in twenty minutes if it takes him half an hour to get his mind at work; but the true worker has his powers always at command. In any odd fifteen minutes he can do a full quarter hour's work. These fragments of time count up in the long run. The gift of work must be accompanied with the gift of resting. To get the most money out of a team of horses, not only must they be pushed hard when under harness,